


ΕΙΝΑ ΚΑΙΝΩΣ  
Α Ν  
A P P E N D I X  
T O  
G R A M M A R  
C O N T A I N I N G  
Rhetoric *and* Profody

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR  
*Composing, Construing, Parsing,*  
*Writing Elegantly,*  
A N D  
*Gaining a Copia of Thoughts and Words.*

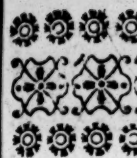


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To which are Added  
*Very Short, Plain, and Comprehensive Rudiments*  
O F T H E  
French *and* Greek  
T O N G U E S.

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L O N D O N:  
Printed by W. HUNTER: Sold by J. NOON at  
the *White-hart* in Cheap-side. 1719.



Sir

SIR,

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T O

Sir RICHARD STEELE.

June 24. 1720.

SIR,

**A**S you have entrusted me with the education of your son, I am under a particular obligation to give you all the assurance I can, that I am not unmindful of the important charge. I therefore present you with this specimen of a great design for the reformation of grammar, in order to the more effectual advancement of learning: in the prosecution of which I am much encourag'd by the big hopes I have of your son's rising, betimes, to such illustrious eminence, as shall reflect an uncommon glory on the peculiar means and methods of his instruction: how proper the means are, you will judge by this performance; how prudent the methods are likely to be, you may guess by the great friendship of all that ever were my scholars, and the good figure that many of them now make in several stations of life. so that, upon the whole, as you were determin'd to place your son under my care by mere character and observation, without any inducements of interest, conveniency, or solicitation of friends, I hope you will find, every day, still greater reason to conceive such an opinion of my conduct, as will make you entirely easy in one of your tenderest concerns, and contribute to the lengthening of your precious life; while you see Your self growing in little Eugene; and, by the force of genius, with the help of art, and the blessing of god, a second Steele arising for the benefit of mankind, when you are entering into a new society of more exalted beings.

To account for the publication of this specimen, give me leave to inform you, that, by sad experience, I have found (what the most celebrated masters and critics of the nation have, of late, heartily complain'd of) that our common grammar is a grievous burden both to teachers and learners, and every way insufficient

to answer its end. The consideration of this induc'd me to do my utmost to facilitate the way to knowlege, by contriving a better method to attain, with more ease and expedition, the most useful and universal language; accordingly I form'd several plans; and, at last, acquiesc'd in the scheme, upon which I have drawn up the French and Greek grammars in the end of this appendix, as the most commodious both for the initiating of children, and improvement of riper years, in the study of the languages. Besides my most considerate speculations on the nature of the contrivance, and the declarations of some learned men who were prejudic'd against innovations, the experience I have had of all the grammars I have thus model'd, makes me pretty confident that they are better contriv'd for the ease and benefit both of masters and scholars, whether young or old, than any thing yet extant in any nation; otherwise I should never have entertain'd a thought of publishing them: yet I am not ignorant that things of this nature must be turn'd to every view; and therefore offer these to the nation for present use, and the censures of the learned; that I may, thereby, be the better enabled to perfect, what by constant reading the classics, with the help of abundance of grammars, and the advantage of a few learned friends, after various experiments, with unwearied application, for many years past, I have been endeavoring to accomplish, **THE Shortest, plainest, most methodical, certain, critical, and comprehensive Latin grammar YET EXTANT.** This, as it is of the last moment, shall be my next concern: in the management of which I shall have a very great regard to all the animadversions, that shall be made on these; and particularly to your judgment, and observations on the constitution of human minds, and the variety of their operations.

To atone for the freedom of this dedication, I'll subdue the passion I have to praise you: though, to confess the truth, the merit of my silence is chiefly owing to the consciousness of my incapacity to do you justice: I am sensible I cannot say enough, either to satisfy my own heart, or the wiser part of the world; especially, since heaven has, of late, wrought up storms about you, and given you occasion to exert that magnanimity, that has made your character consummate. I am

Your most obedient servant

Hammersmith.

SOLOMON LOWE.

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# NUMERALIUM Distinctio.

*Cardinalia. QUOT, How many?*

Unus<sup>1</sup> one duo 2. tres 3. quatuor 4. quinque 5. sex 6. septem 7. octo 8. novem 9. decem 10. undecim<sup>11</sup>. duodecim 12. tredecim (vel decem & tres<sup>2</sup>) 13. quatuordecim 14. quindecim 15. sexdecim<sup>3</sup> (vel sedecim<sup>4</sup>, vel decem & sex<sup>5</sup>) 16. septemdecim<sup>6</sup> (vel decem & septem<sup>7</sup>, vel decem & septem<sup>8</sup>) 17. (octodecim<sup>9</sup>, vel decem & octo<sup>10</sup>, vel) duodeviginti<sup>12</sup> 18. (novemdecim<sup>12</sup>, vel decem & novem<sup>13</sup>, vel) undeviginti<sup>14</sup> 19. Viginti<sup>15</sup> 20. triginta 20. quadraginta 40. quinquaginta 50. sexaginta 60. septuaginta 70. octoginta 80. nonaginta 90. Centum 100. ducenti 200. (tercentum, vel) trecenti 300. quadringenti 400. quingenti 500. sexcenti 600. septingenti 700. octingenti 800. noningenti 900. Mille 1000. duo millia, vel bina millia, vel bis mille 2000. &c.

*Ordinalia. QUOTUS, QUOTUMUS, Which in order?*

Primus the first. secundus the second. tertius the third. quartus the fourth. quintus the fifth. sextus the sixth. septimus 7. octavus 8. nonus 9. Decimus 10. undecimus 11. duodecimus 12. tertius decimus<sup>15</sup>; vel decimus & tertius<sup>16</sup> 13. &c. Vigessimus vel vicesimus 20. trigessimus 30, &c.

*Distributiva<sup>17</sup>. QUOTENI, How many each?*

Singuli one of each. bini two and two. terni, vel trini by threes. quaterni four a piece. quini 5. seni 6. septeni 7. octoni 8. noveni 9. Deni 10. undeni 11. duodeni 12. ternideni 13. &c. Viceni 20. triceni 30. quadrageni 40. &c. Centeni 100. ducenteni 200. tercenteni, vel trecenteni<sup>18</sup> 300. &c.

*Multiplicativa. QUOTUPLEX<sup>19</sup>, How many fold?*

Simplex single. duplex double. triplex threefold. quadruplex 4. quintuplex, vel quincuplex 5. sextuplex 6. septemplex 7. Decemplex 10. Vigecuplex<sup>20</sup> 20. trigecuplex 30. &c.<sup>20</sup> Centuplex 100. Millecuplex<sup>21</sup> 1000. — Sesequialter one and a half. sesquisecondus two and a half. &c.

*Proportionalia. QUOTUPLUS, How much greater?*

Duplus twice as much. triplus 3. quadruplus 4. quintuplus 5. sextuplus 6. &c.

*QUOTIES, How often?*

Semel once. bis twice. ter thrice. quater 4 times. quinquies 5. sexies 6. septies 7. octies 8. novies 9. decies 10. undecies 11. duodecies 12. terdecies 13. &c.

## Enallage.

(1) Cardin. pro Ordin. Plato, uno & octogesimo<sup>22</sup> anno scribens, mortuus est. Cic. sen. 32. (2) Ordin. pro Cardin. sexta cervice feratur. Juvenal. 1. 64. (3) Distrib. pro Cardin. procures bis denis navibus ibant. Virg. Æ. x. 213. (4) Partitiv. pro Cardin. unus & alter. Cic. Ver. 4. (5) Partitiv. pro Ordin. altero & vigesimo die. Cic. fam. xii. 25.

*Junctorum	{ (1) in Numeralibus hanc copulatis anteit Major <sup>23</sup> : (2) cum copula Minor, infra centum <sup>24</sup> ; supra, Major <sup>25</sup> . (NB) Unde, vel Duode-, queis Unus, vel Duo defunt. }	Collocatio
Augendi	{ Adverbiis augeto Adnomina <sup>26</sup> . post Adverbium millia centena reticetur prae sefertium <sup>27</sup> . }	Ratio.
Distributib.	{ Distribuendo atq; ita: (1) bina tragemata cunctis <sup>28</sup> ; (2) unicuique, aut singlis bina dedere; (3) duove. }	Syntaxis

<sup>1</sup> Unus, plurali, pluralibus adjungitur, quae pro singularibus accipiuntur: ut, satis una superque vidimus excidia. Virg. postquam in una moenia convenere. Sall. Prisc. de pond. p. 1354.

<sup>2</sup> Cic. pro R. Am. 7. 20. <sup>3</sup> Liv. xxxvii. 4. <sup>4</sup> Ter. eun. 3. 3. 20.

<sup>5</sup> Cic. pro Cl. 27. 74. <sup>6</sup> Gruter. in Cic. Ver. 7. 47: 123. agrar. 2. 7: 16. Gronov. in Liv. xxxviii. 33. <sup>7</sup> Liv. ap. Prisc. xviii. p. 1170. Caes. ap. Rhen. p. 287.

<sup>8</sup> Prisc. de pond. p. 1351. <sup>9</sup> Eutrop. ap. Vofs. constr. 68. <sup>10</sup> Flor. ii. 6. <sup>11</sup> Cic. acad. ii. 26.

<sup>12</sup> in MSS. epit. Liv. 119. xxiii. 46.

<sup>13</sup> Gell. i. 16. Cic. pro Clu. 74. Plin. x. 58.

<sup>14</sup> Prisc. de Pond. p. 1351.

<sup>15</sup> Dispersitiva (Επιμετρίστικα) naturaliter semper pluralia sunt; quippe in multis distribui eundem significant numerum: auctores tamen non proprie etiam singulari numero ea protulisse inveniuntur: ut, centenaque ardore fluctum verberat. Virg. Æ. x. 207. &c. Prisc. de pond. p. 1353.

<sup>16</sup> vel, per Syncopen, ducenti, trecenti.

E

<sup>17</sup> in



**a** fit *atq.* **e** fit *is*. **o** fit *onis*: *inis* dato **do**, **go**.  
**d**<sup>2</sup>, **l**, **n**, **r**<sup>3</sup> dabis *is*: neutris *inis* **en**, cano junct<sup>4</sup>;  
 participans<sup>5</sup> **on** *onte*, **leon**, **medon**, & **oon**, **phon**<sup>6</sup>:  
**ber**<sup>7</sup>, **cer**, si adnomen, *bris*, *cris*; non *graccaque* **ter** *tri*.<sup>8</sup>  
**as** *ātis*: *gracis* *ādīs* haec **as**<sup>9</sup>, *antis* at hic **as**<sup>10</sup>.  
**is** *is*: *itis* *crefcentia*<sup>\*</sup>; at *ētis* pleraque *gracca*<sup>11</sup>.  
**is** *is*<sup>12</sup>: plurima *gracca* *īdis*<sup>13</sup>. **os** *ōris*, *xīcar* *ōtis*<sup>14</sup>.  
**us** *ēris*: *ūr*. monosyllaba; & *ōris* comparata.  
**ys** *vos* est: *yds* dant *chlamys* & *pelamys*; **ys** *yn* *ynis*<sup>15</sup>.  
**us**, **ps**, **his**, **pis**: non monosyllaba *ipis* **eps**<sup>16</sup>.  
**ns**<sup>17</sup>, **rs**<sup>18</sup>, *tis* dant; *dis* cor derivata<sup>19</sup>.  
 dat *redeuntis* **iens**, dat **pat** *pitis*: hinc *cipitis* **ceps**<sup>20</sup>.  
**ī** fit *cis*: *icis* **ex** dant non-monosyllaba verba;  
*actis* *avaē* composita, **bibrax**; & *hylaēte* vel *āci*.<sup>21</sup>

\* **es** *ite* dant *ales*, *ames*, *antiſtite*, *ceſpes*,  
*cocles*, *atque comes*, *dives*, *eques*, *addas* *fomes*,  
*gurgēs*, & *hospes*, *limite*, *merges*, *milite*, *palmes*,  
*atque pedes*, *poplesque*, *ſatelles*, *ſoſpite*, *ſtipes*,  
*atque ſuperſtes*, *termes*, *trames*, *tudite*, *veles*.

**Car-o**, *nis*<sup>24</sup> *ſleſh*. **Caſt-is**, *īdis* a *helmet*. **Ceraſ-us**, *untis* a *city of Cappadocia*.  
**Cer-es** *ēris* the *goddess of corn*. **Cin-is**, *ēris* *aſhes*. **Comed o**, *ōnis* a *glutton*. **Conj-ux**,  
*ūgis* a *husband or wife*. **Cor**, *dis* the *heart*. **Corp-us**, *ōris* the *body*. **Cucum-is**, *eris* a  
*cucumber*. **Cuſp-is**, *īdis* the *point of a thing*. **Cuſt-os**, *ōdis* a *keeper*.

**Dec-us**, *ōris* *glory*. **Des-es** *īdis* *ſlothfull*. **D-is**, *itis*<sup>25</sup> *rich*.

**Eo-ur**, *ōris* *ivory*.

**Facin-us** *ōris* a *faēt*. **Far**, *ris* *corn*. **Fel**, *lis* *gall*. **Fem-ur**, *ōris* a *thigh*. **Flam-en**,  
*inis* a *prieſt*. **Foen-us**, *ōris* *uſury*. **Frau-s**, *dis* *deceit*. **Fron-s**, *dis* a *leaf*. **Fr-ux**, *ūgis*  
*fruit*.

**Glan-s**, *dis* an *acorn*. **Gl-is**, *iris*<sup>26</sup> a *dormouſe*. **Gr-ex**, *ēgis* a *flock or herd*. **Gru-s**, *is*  
 a *crane*. **Gry-ps**, *phis* a *griffon*.

**Haer-es**, *ēdis* an *heir*. **Harpag-o**, *ōnis* a *grapple*. **Heb-es**, *ētis* *dull*. **Hep-ar**, *ātis*  
 the *liver*. **Her-os**, *ōis* a *hero*. **Hom-o**, *inis*<sup>47</sup> a *man*. **Hydr-us**, *untis* a *river of Italy*.  
**Hi-ems**, *ēmis* *winter*.

**Iec-ur**, *ōris*<sup>27</sup> the *liver*. **Imb-er**, *ris* a *ſhower*. **Impub-es**, *ēris*<sup>39</sup> *unripe of age*. **Inc-us**,  
*ūdis* an *anvil*. **Indig-es**, *ētis* *one deiſy'd*. **Interc-us**, *ūtis* *inward*<sup>28</sup>. **Interpr-es** *ētis*  
 an *interpreter*. **It-er**, *inēris*<sup>29</sup> a *journey*. **Juglan-s**, *dis* a *walnut*. **Jupiter**, **Jovis**<sup>30</sup> the  
*ſupreme god of the heathens*. **Juvent-us**, *ūtis* *youth*.

**Lac**, *tis*<sup>31</sup> *milk*. **Lap-is**, *īdis*<sup>32</sup> a *ſtone*. **Laryn-x**, *gis* the *top of the wind pipe*. **Lat-er**,  
*ēris* a *brick*. **Lau-s**, *dis* *praiſe*. **Len-s**, *dis* a *nit*. **Lep-us**, *ōris* a *hare*. **L-ex**, *ēgis* a  
*law*. **Libripen-s**, *dis* an *officer that looks to the balance in weighing money between buyer*  
*and ſeller*. **Lig-o**, *ōnis* a *ſpade*. **Lig-us**, *ūris*<sup>33</sup> *one of Liguria*. **L-is**, *itis*<sup>34</sup> *ſtriſe*.  
**Lit-us**, *ōris* a *ſhore*. **Locupl-es**, *ētis* *rich*.

**Manſu-es**, *ētis* *mild or gentle*. **M-as**, *āris* a *male*. **Ma-ter**, *tris* a *mother*. **Mel**, *lis*  
*hony*. **Menin-x**, *gis* a *thin membrane enclosing the brains*. **Mer-ces**, *ēdis* a *reward*. **Min-os**,  
*ōis* a *king of Crete*.

**M-fren-s**, *dis*<sup>35</sup> a *barrow-pig*. **Nem-o**, *inis* *nobody*. **Nem-us**, *ōris* a *grove*. **Nep-os**,  
*ōtis* a *grandſon*. **Neri-o**, *ēnis*<sup>36</sup> the *wife of Mars*. **N-ix**, *ivis* *ſnow*. **No-x**, *ēis* *night*.

**Obs-es**, *īdis* an *hoſtage*. **On-yx**, *yhis* *alabaſter*. **Op-us**, *untis* a *City of Boeotia*.  
**Or-yx**, *ygis* a *wild goat*. **Ort-yx**, *ygis* *plantane*. **Os**, *ſis* a *bone*.

**Pal-us**, *ūdis* a *maſh*. **Par-es**, *ētis* a *wall*. **Pater**, *ris*<sup>37</sup> a *father*. **Pect-en**, *inis*  
 a *comb*. **Pec-us** *ōris* *cattle*. **Pec-us**, *ūdis* *cattle*. **Pen-us**, *ōris* *viſuals*. **Perp-es**, *ētis* *whole*.  
**P-es**, *ēdis* a *foot*. **Phalan-x**, *gis* a *ſquadron*. **Phr-yx**, *ygis* a *Phrygian*. **Pign-us**, *ōris* a  
*pledge*. **Poll-is**, *inis*<sup>38</sup> *fine flower*. **Polytr-ix**, *ichis* the *herb maiden-hair*. **Praep-es**, *ētis*  
*ſwift-winged*. **Prae-s**, *dis* a *ſurety*. **Praef-es**, *īdis* a *governor*. **Pub-es**, *ēris*<sup>39</sup> *ripe of*  
*age*. **Pul-s**, *tis* *haſty pudding*. **Pulv-is**, *ēris* *duſt*. **Pyro-is**, *entis* *one of Phoebus's*  
*horſes*.

Notes (to N. 31) p. 3. The reſt, p. 36.

**Qui-es**, *ētis* a *fir-tree*. **Æ-s**, *ris* *copper*.  
**Allobr-ox**, *ōgis* a *Savoyard*. **Ambien-s**,  
*tis* *encompaſſing*. **Auc-eps**, *ipitis*<sup>20</sup> *doubt-ful*. **Ani-o**, *enis*<sup>22</sup> a  
*river of Italy*. **Apolo**, *linis* the *god of Wiſdom*. **Arc-as**,  
*ādis* an *Arcadian*. **Ari-es**, *ētis* a *ram*.  
**As**, *ſis* a *penny*, a *pound weight*, any  
*whole*. **Auc-eps**, *ūpis*  
 a *ſowler*.

**Bis**, *ſis*<sup>23</sup> *eight ounces*. **Bitur-ix**, *igis*  
*one of Guienne in France*. **B-os**, *ōvis*  
 an *ox*, *bull*, or *cow*.

**Cappadocia**.

**Conj-ux**, *ūgis* a *husband or wife*.

**Cor**, *dis* the *heart*.

**Corp-us**, *ōris* the *body*.

**Cucum-is**, *eris* a *cucumber*.

**Cuſp-is**, *īdis* the *point of a thing*.

**Cuſt-os**, *ōdis* a *keeper*.

**Dec-us**, *ōris* *glory*.

**Des-es**, *īdis* *ſlothfull*.

**D-is**, *itis*<sup>25</sup> *rich*.

**Eo-ur**, *ōris* *ivory*.

**Facin-us** *ōris* a *faēt*.

**Far**, *ris* *corn*.

**Fel**, *lis* *gall*.

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**Flam-en**, *inis* a *prieſt*.

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**Frau-s**, *dis* *deceit*.

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**Fr-ux**, *ūgis* *fruit*.

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**Hep-ar**, *ātis* the *liver*.

**Her-os**, *ōis* a *hero*.

**Hom-o**, *inis*<sup>47</sup> a *man*.

**Hydr-us**, *untis* a *river of Italy*.

**Hi-ems**, *ēmis* *winter*.

**Iec-ur**, *ōris*<sup>27</sup> the *liver*.

**Imb-er**, *ris* a *ſhower*.

**Impub-es**, *ēris*<sup>39</sup> *unripe of age*.

**Inc-us**, *ūdis* an *anvil*.

**Indig-es**, *ētis* *one deiſy'd*.

**Interc-us**, *ūtis* *inward*<sup>28</sup>.

**Interpr-es** *ētis* an *interpreter*.

**It-er**, *inēris*<sup>29</sup> a *journey*.

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**No-x**, *ēis* *night*.

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**Ort-yx**, *ygis* *plantane*.

**Os**, *ſis* a *bone*.

**Pal-us**, *ūdis* a *maſh*.

**Par-es**, *ētis* a *wall*.

**Pater**, *ris*<sup>37</sup> a *father*.

**Pect-en**, *inis* a *comb*.

**Pec-us** *ōris* *cattle*.

**Pec-us**, *ūdis* *cattle*.

**Pen-us**, *ōris* *viſuals*.

**Perp-es**, *ētis* *whole*.

**P-es**, *ēdis* a *foot*.

**Phalan-x**, *gis* a *ſquadron*.

**Phr-yx**, *ygis* a *Phrygian*.

**Pign-us**, *ōris* a *pledge*.

**Poll-is**, *inis*<sup>38</sup> *fine flower*.

**Polytr-ix**, *ichis* the *herb maiden-hair*.

**Praep-es**, *ētis* *ſwift-winged*.

**Prae-s**, *dis* a *ſurety*.

**Praef-es**, *īdis* a *governor*.

**Pub-es**, *ēris*<sup>39</sup> *ripe of age*.

**Pul-s**, *tis* *haſty pudding*.

**Pulv-is**, *ēris* *duſt*.

**Pyro-is**, *entis* *one of Phoebus's horſes*.

**Qui-es**, *ētis*  
**Rem-ex**, *ig*  
**Sacerd-os**,  
**Sangu-is**<sup>41</sup>, *is*  
**Servi-tus**, *ūtis*  
**unuch**. **Sphir**  
**Str-ix**, *igis* a  
*ail*, a *certain*  
*goods*. **S-us**, *u*  
**Tap-es**, *ēti*  
*time*. **Ter-es**,  
**Tho-s**, *is* a *ſ*  
*hadowia*. **Tri**  
*whirlwind*. **T**  
**U-as**, *ādis*  
*warm garme*  
*ſhave*.

<sup>1</sup> **Tyronib**  
*rae* *ent* *mem*  
*ceptiones* *diſ*  
*ita* *genitivos*  
*piani* *nanciſc*  
<sup>2</sup> *ut* **Bogu**  
<sup>3</sup> *ut* *acer*  
<sup>(n)</sup> *ōris* *fine*  
<sup>4</sup> *ut* *tibic*  
<sup>5</sup> *ſc*. *quae*  
*man* *habent*  
*gr*. p. 52.  
<sup>6</sup> *ut* **Ti**  
*Xenophon*. &  
<sup>7</sup> *ut* *celebr*  
<sup>8</sup> *ut* *accor*  
**Prifc**. vi. p.  
<sup>9</sup> *ut* **Pa**  
*dom*.  
<sup>10</sup> *ut* **P**  
*der*, *king* *o*  
<sup>11</sup> *ut* **C**  
*trape*que,  
*Eutyches*,  
*les*, & *ſim*  
*Rhen*. *gr*.  
*Vofſ*. *gr*. p.  
<sup>12</sup> *ut* **C**<

Qui-es, ētis rest. Quir-is, itis a Roman.

Rem-ex, īgis a rower. Ref-es, icis sluggish. Ref-ex, ēcis a vine-branch. R-ex, ēgis king. Rob-ur, ōris strength.

Sacerd-os, ōtis a priest. Sal-us, ūtis health. Samn-is, itis<sup>40</sup> a people of Italy. Sangu-is<sup>41</sup>, inis<sup>42</sup> blood. Seg-es, ētis corn. Senect-us, ūtis old age. Sen-ex, is<sup>43</sup> old. Servi-rus, ūtis slavery. Simo-is, entis a river of the lesser Phrygia. Spad-o ōnis an unuch. Sphin-x, gis a she-monster that infested a road to Thebes. Sterc-us, ōris dung. Str-ix, īgis a screech-owl. Sty-x, gis a river in hell. Subc-us, ūdis a swallow or dove-tail, a certain fastening of boards or timber together. Supell-ex, ecēlis<sup>44</sup> household goods. S-us, uis a sow. Syrin-x, gis a pipe or flute.

Tape-es, ētis tapestry. Teg-es, ētis a mat. Tell-us, ūris the earth. Temp-us, ōris time. Ter-es, ētis long, round, and smooth, as a pillar, or the arm. Terg-us, ōris a hide. Tho-s, is a sort of wolf. Tiryn-s, this a city of Argos. Trapez-us, untis a City of Capadocia. Tripu-s, ōdis a three-footed stool or pot. Tro-s is a Trojan. Turb-o, inis<sup>45</sup> a whirlwind. Typh-on, ōnis one of the giants.

U-as, ādis a surety. V-as, āis a Vessel. Ub-ex, ēris plentiful. Ud-o, ōnis a sack, or warm garment. Virt-us, ūtis virtue. Uned-o, ōnis the arbut. Vom-is, ēris<sup>46</sup> a plow-share.

<sup>1</sup> Tyronibus paulo provectioribus operae erit memoriae mandare Regulas: Excepciones discant, uti vocabularia, pueri. ita genitivos callebunt, verborumque copiam nanciscuntur.

<sup>2</sup> ut Bogud, -is. Liv.

<sup>3</sup> ut acer, -is a maple: ador (m) ōris (n) ōris fine wheat.

<sup>4</sup> ut tibic-en, inis. &c.

<sup>5</sup> sc. quae participiorum Graecorum formam habent: ut horizon, tis. &c. Rhen. gr. p. 52.

<sup>6</sup> ut Timoleon, Laomedon, Laocoon, Xemphon. &c.

<sup>7</sup> ut celebr, Infuber, September, &c.

<sup>8</sup> ut accipit-er, ris: it. -ēris. Verr. ap. Prisc. vi. p. 695.

<sup>9</sup> ut Pall-as, ādis the goddess of wisdom.

<sup>10</sup> ut Pall-as, antis the son of Evander, king of Arcadia.

<sup>11</sup> ut Cres, lebes, magnes, Rhamnes. trapeque, tapesque. NB. Chremes, Dares, Eutyches, Hermes, Laches, Manes, Thales, & similia propria, is & ētis habent. Rhen. gr. p. 55. verum ētis usitatus est. Vofs. gr. p. 40.

<sup>12</sup> ut cass-is, is a net, cenchr-is, is a sort of serpent, quir-is, is a spear, semiss-is, is half a pound. NB. Semis non usurpant, nisi in recto, veteres. Vofs. an. ii. 8.

<sup>13</sup> in primis Patronymica, Gentilia feminina, & pleraque Propria: ut, Nereis, Sybaritis, Thetis, Phalaris, &c. Rhen. gr. p. 56. NB. Quaedam tum genitivum habent similem nominativo, tum etiam per idis efferuntur: ut tigris, hujus tigris, & tigridis, tam pro fluvio, quam animali: Tiberis, hujus Tiberis, & olim etiam Tiberidis; unde, per syncopen, Tibris, hujus Tibris, & Tibridis: Isis, hujus Isis, & Isidis:

Serapis, hujus Serapis, & Serapidis. Vofs. gr. p. 42.

<sup>14</sup> sc. juncta: ut aegoceros, monoceros, rhinoceros.

<sup>15</sup> ut Phorcys, & Phorcyn, -ynis. it Salamis vel Salamin, -inis.

<sup>16</sup> ut praec-eps, ipis, Liv. & Enn. ap. Prisc. vi. p. 725. nisi malis eum genitivum derivare a praecipēs, quo utitur Plaut. in commor. & rud. 3. 3. 8.

<sup>17</sup> ut fron-s, tis a forehead, len-s, tis a lentil.

<sup>18</sup> ut Lar-s (Auson. Lar. Charis. i. p. 110.) -tis, Ovid. Liv. ap. Prisc. v. p. 645.

<sup>19</sup> ut discor-s, dis.

<sup>20</sup> ut bic-eps, ipitis. NB. Anceps est a capio, facit tamen ancipitis; quod derivare poteris ab Ancipes, quo utitur Plaut. rud. 4. 4. 114.

<sup>21</sup> bylaētis, ἀναλόγος Vofs. gr. p. 45. hylācis, Littlet. dict. Fabr. thes.

<sup>22</sup> ab Anien, Stat. sylv. i. ap. Vofs. an. i. 35. Cat. ap. Prisc. vi. p. 684.

<sup>23</sup> a beſſis, Felt.

<sup>24</sup> a carnis, Liv. Andron. & Patavin. ap. Prisc. vi. 684.

<sup>25</sup> a ditis, Petron. & Sever. in Aetn. de sententia Scaligeri.

<sup>26</sup> a gliris, Cat. ap. Charis. i. p. 106.

<sup>27</sup> it. jecinoris, a jecinus, Prisc. vel, (quod nativum magis) jecinor, Charis. nisi malis joīnor, ut vulgo ea vox apud Plin. (xxxi. 18.) scribitur. Vofs. an. ii. 8.

<sup>28</sup> aqua intercus the dropsy, Cic. off. iii. 24. vitia intercutia, Gell. xxiii. 8.

<sup>29</sup> ab itiner, Manil. i. 88. Plaut. merc. 5. 2. 72, 88. Naev. ap. Prisc. vi. p. 695.

<sup>30</sup> a Jovis, Ampel. 12. Apul. met. iv. p. 538. Gell. v. 12. V. Varr. L. L. vii. 33. NB. Jupit-er, ris, & eris, ut Caesellio Vindici placet, debuit declinari. Prisc. vi. p. 695.



<sup>1</sup> mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri.

<sup>2</sup> meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester.

<sup>3</sup> ut amor tui: sc. quo tu amaris.

<sup>4</sup> ut amor tuus: sc. quo tu amas.

<sup>5</sup> nec enim, uti dixeris uxor Tertij, aut ager Naevij; sic quoque vel uxor mei, vel ager tui: verum uxor mea, ager tuus.

Vofs. constr. 57.

<sup>6</sup> ut, lacrymis opplet os totum sibi, ut facile scires Desiderio id fieri tuo. Ter. heaut.

2. 2. 65. \* cum causa possessivum

nam ne saepius in usu quam primitivum. Danes. paralip. p. 272.

legentia causa mei, Papin. causa sui, tua, ne Ulp. ap. Vofs. constr. 57.

que Odio id fecit tuo. Ter. Phorm. 5. 7. 27.

in ea re Utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam. Ter. eun. 2. 3. 17. Utilitatibus

tuis possum carere: te valere tua Causa\*, primum volo, tum mea. Cic. ad Tiron.

xvi. 3.

<sup>7</sup> ut, Agricolae contrarium est Pastoris propositum: ille fructum e terra sperat, hic a pecore. Columel.

<sup>8</sup> (Poët.) Quocunque adspicio, nihil est nisi pontus & aether: fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax. Ovid. tr. i. 2. 22. (Hist.

tor.) Melior tutiorque est certa pax, quam sperata victoria: haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est. Liv. xxx. 30. (Orat.)

Quid est, quod negligenter scribamus adversaria? quid est, quod diligenter conficiamus tabulas? qua de causa? quia haec sunt menstrua; illae sunt aeternae: haec delentur statim, illae servantur sancte, &c.

Cic. pro S. Rosc. 86.

<sup>9</sup> ut, non me carminibus vincet nec Thracius Orpheus, non Linus: huic (Orphei) mater, quamvis huic (Lino) pater adsit; Orphei Calliopea, Lino formosus Apollo. Virg. E. 4. 55.

<sup>10</sup> ut, tu Maximus ille es, Virg. A. vi. 245.

<sup>11</sup> istum aemulum, quod poteris, ab ea pellito. Ter. eun. 2. 1. 9.

<sup>12</sup> vel ad casum, qui est a fronte verbi.

Vofs. constr. 56. (i) Sui (1) cum tertia persona im-

mediate sequentem, sive a tergo rectum; modo structura huiusmodi fit,

transit in seipsam: ut in priorem possit converti:

ut, video ut, trahit sua quemque voluptas: h. e. quisque trahitur a

caedentem voluptate sua. Vofs. constr. 51.

## PRONOMINUM

Quorundam usus Frequentior.

Primitivorum<sup>1</sup> & Possessivorum<sup>2</sup>.

Principe passio dicitur<sup>3</sup>, actio Possessiva<sup>4</sup>, & possessio<sup>5</sup>: & est pro Principe Possessivum<sup>6</sup>.

Hic & Ille.

hic Propius notat e binis, Distantius ille<sup>7</sup>,

nonnunquam Contra<sup>8</sup>; Geminatur & hic nonnunquam<sup>9</sup>.

Ille & Iste.

ille fere Laudem signat<sup>10</sup>, Vituperium iste<sup>11</sup>

Reciprocorum

seque, suusque refer ad princeps, quod praecessit<sup>12</sup>,

tertia si persona<sup>13</sup>: ast is, ille, ipse, vel iste,

pro se Saepius<sup>14</sup> usurpes<sup>15</sup>; sed contra<sup>16</sup> Raro<sup>17</sup>.

se flagris.

Et, in his, suus fere significat

(2) cum. proprius: ut, ulciscuntur illum

actio pos. sui mores. Cic. Att. ix. 14.

terioris Farnab. gr. p. 53.

verbi retransit in tertiam personam verbi

prioris: ut Cicero rogat ut ignoscas sibi.

(ii) Suus (1) cum tertia persona imm-

mediate transit in rem a se possessam: ut,

Cicero indulget liberis suis. (2) cum actio

posterioris verbi retransit in personam

prioris tanquam in possidentem: ut, rogat

te Caesar ut suas partes sequaris. Rhen.

p. 326.

<sup>13</sup> neque enim in primam, aut secun-

dam fit reciprocatio, nisi malo exemplo:

ut, sis licet inde sibi. Farnab. p. 53.

tellus placata levisque. Martial. vi. 52.

respice Laerten, ut jam sua lumina condas.

Ovid. ep. 326,

<sup>14</sup> V. Vofs. constr. 56. p. 543. gram.

p. 33.

<sup>15</sup> (1) ad ambiguitatem tollendam;

quae oboritur, cum de pluribus agitur: ut,

Titius videbat Maevium prae foribus suis:

ubi dubium num fores Titij an Maevij

signentur. si Titij intellexeris, non aliter

loqui poteris: sin Maevij fores signabas;

poteras, ad tollendam ambiguitatem, di-

cere prae foribus ipsius. (2) & alias quo-

que: ut, Camillus mihi dixit te locutum esse

cum eo. Cic. ep. Grammaticis inter ip-

sos, & Philosophis pugna est. Quintil. viii.

6. (NB.) \* (1) inter ipsos, vel inter

Utrovise se uti solent auctores si ante-

cedit genitivus, dativus, vel

ablativus. (Rhen. p. 330.) in-

ter se, praecedente, vel nomi-

nativo; ut illo Tullij, pueri

valent, & inter se amant: vel

accusativo; ut in hoc ejusdem,

Damonem & Pythiam ferunt

hoc animo inter se fuisse, non

inter ipsos. Vofs. gr. p. 33.

fure cum vel ejus. at, si copula addatur,

socijs suis, diff. est ratio: nec enim dixeris, suppli-

cium sumit de fure, & socijs suis; sed

eius. Vofs. constr. 56.

Notes Continued, p. 36.

<sup>16</sup> Graec.



# GENERAL DIRECTIONS for Making Latin

Make by the Signs\* of Cases, Degrees, Moods, Tenses, Persons<sup>2</sup>.  
AND.

5

who or what with the	Nominative	Verb	things	what's said of things?	things please.
	Adnoun	Noun	excellent	excellent what?	excellent things
	Verb	Noun	please	what please?	things please
	Relative	Antecedent	which	which what?	which things
	to find the		Noun and Verb		

NOUN: (1) what Number: (2) what Person... then find it<sup>2</sup>, and make it.

VERB: (1) what Mood and Tense: (2) what Number and Person. find? make.

Noun and Adnoun.

NOUN: find<sup>2</sup> its Gender, Number, Case: .... make it. then, for the

ADNOUN: (1) Gender it: (2) Decline the Gender to the Number and Case.

\*

Quid Notandum de usu Signorum<sup>3</sup>?

Signa regas Sensu, Syntaxi, Synonymia<sup>4</sup>. &

JUNCTA Col<sup>5</sup>: TRANSPOSTA Regas<sup>6</sup>: DEFECTAQUE Supple<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> E. G. He gave a garment of softest wool to me, for a pledge, you being present, with his own hand: Dedit vestem lanæ molliissimæ mihi, pignori, te præsentem, sua manu. NB. The Impossibility of making Latin by Lilly's rules puts Masters upon a tedious, toilsom, preposterous, course of

\*and it doth help his Learning more a great deal, To turn from English into Latin, than on the contrary. Lilly. pref. Years be- paragr. 13.

fore they begin to make Latin; and yet the Prefacer to Lilly tells us, the scholar ought to begin to Make Latin\*, before he begins to Construe or Parse any Author. Lewis, Essay to facilitate the Education of Youth. pref. p. 19.

<sup>2</sup> In making Latin let the lad point to the Patterns, and Rules in his Grammar, till he can readily turn to any thing he wants.

<sup>3</sup> NB. I am so far from supposing the Signs to be sufficient helps to make Latin, that I think it impossible to form a style on any scheme of Syntax whatever, without much reading, or a large Collection of Idiomets. But, as I judge the signs to be the

† At present, the most common- most natural, easy, and expeditious introduction to a superficial knowledge of the Language; I have given, in the two following lines, some general

cautions about the the use of 'em, for the service of the more advanc'd; and, in my Syntax, for the service of all, I have endeavor'd to join every Scheme; and in such a method, as that the general and most necessary rules might be learnt by the younger; the more particular and critical observations reserv'd for the elder; and all be easily consulted by any.

<sup>4</sup> E. G. he heard of me. the sign of cannot be made by the genitive; because, by (1) Syntax, the genitive follows only the force of a noun; the (2) Sense therefore being express'd by the (3) Synonymous word concerning directs to de ---- so that, when it signifies who or which, must be render'd by qui. &c.

<sup>5</sup> i. e. Joyn together words compounded: as, in the midst of winter, media hyeme. he despairs of life, desperat vitam, &c.

<sup>6</sup> i. e. Put in order words Transpos'd: as, whom do you look-for, i. e. for whom do you look. So, Where-at by-in-of-with. i. e. at, by, in, of, with, which. So Here-at-by, &c. i. e. at, by, this or these. There-at-by, &c. i. e. at, by, that or those.

<sup>7</sup> i. e. Supply words Ellipted or understood: as pardon me, and (pardon) my friend. What do you see? (I see) a book. The pen, (which) you promis'd me, &c. This will be (1) the surest way to lead a child into the sense of a sentence, without a tolerable knowledge of which 'tis impossible to translate on any principles whatsoever: (2) and the best preparation to translate it; inasmuch as it does, most naturally, explain most of the difficulties of irregular government. V. Syntax.

I. First,

## 6 GENERAL DIRECTIONS for Construing Latin.

I. First, Find the *Principal Verb* in the Period, (1) By Reading it distinctly, and attending to the General Scope of the Sense; (2) and By these Considerations:

*Princeps Dependet*<sup>1</sup>

non Verbo, non Relativo... non Coniunctivo<sup>2</sup>, nisi<sup>3</sup> Causae<sup>4</sup>, vel Rationis<sup>5</sup>.

*Pluria Complexo*<sup>6</sup>:

Mage princeps, Primum membris... Connexis<sup>7</sup>, Copulatis<sup>8</sup>, Discretis<sup>9</sup>, Disiunctis<sup>10</sup>.

II. Next, Make the Verb ask the Question *who?* or *what?*... the Answer will be the *Nominative Case*.... Then proceed Thus:

1. Begin with the *Adverb* of Asking; the *Conjunction* Causal or Illative; and *Veritative case*; if there be any.

2. Next, <sup>11</sup> construe the *Nominative Case*<sup>12</sup>, with what Belongs to it, or Depends upon it: as (1) Genitive Cases; (2) Adnouns, especially Relatives<sup>13</sup>... and Participles; (3) with what explains 'em... or Depends on 'em.

3. Then, the *Verb*, (i) with the *Adverbs*, that explain it; (ii) and... the *Moods*<sup>14</sup>... or Cases<sup>15</sup>, that Follow it; and those that Depend on it: whether by force of (1) Adnouns... especially Relatives, and Participles; (2) or Prepositions, either... Express, or Understood.

*In short*<sup>16</sup>

(1) Ad... Con... Voc... (2) Nomin... & Sua... (3) Verbum... Dependensque<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> i.e. The Principal verb is not That, which Depends on, or is introduced by, and construed with, a preceding Verb, Relative, or Conjunction.

<sup>2</sup> NB. Yet, considering the genius of the English tongue, It may sometimes be more Natural to Construe the member which is not principal, First: as (1) when, in the Principal, there is a Relative pronoun: as, *quum videris amicum nostrum, salutem ei dices verbis meis.* (2)...

<sup>3</sup> Except *Conjunctions* Causal, & Illative.

<sup>4</sup> *Causales*: FOR, BECAUSE: Nam, quia, namque, et-enim-vero, siquidem, quoniamque.

<sup>5</sup> *Illativae*: THEREFORE, WHEREFORE: Ergo, proinde, igitur, itaque, ideo, proin, idcirco: Quapropter, quocirca, quamobrem, quare.

<sup>6</sup> i.e. in Complex sentences there are more Principal verbs than one.

<sup>7</sup> si, if: &c. NB. in Conditional sentences the Consequent may generally be construed First: as, si id facis, hodie postremum me vides: thus: vides, &c. si facis id.

<sup>8</sup> cum both: tum and also... & dormis: & cogitas... tum: tum... tam: quam... quum: tunc... nec: nec... &c.

<sup>9</sup> quamvis though: tamen yet... et si dormis: at cogitas... licet: nihilominus... quod si: at certe... &c.

<sup>10</sup> aut either: aut or... five dormis: five cogitas... vel: vel... &c.

<sup>11</sup> NB. Words (*Exegetical*) for Explanation, are construed next after the words which they explain: as *opes, irritamenta malorum, effodiuntur*; riches, the allurements to evil, are dug up.

<sup>12</sup> in English, the NOMINATIVE CASE is (I) SUPPLIED by it, in Impersonals; as *oportet me*, it behoves me; or, I must: (II) CONSTRUED after the Verb, (1) in *Questions*; (as, *ubi scelus est?* where is the rogue?) and (2) When we use the signs it or there: (as, *est liber* it is a book; *est locus* there is a place.)

<sup>13</sup> NB. Relatives make Incidental sentences, introducing a Verb, and a new Set of Dependents.

<sup>14</sup> whether (1) *Infinitive*, immediately; as, *non potest fieri*, it cannot be, it is impossible: or (2) *Subjunctive*, by means of a Conjunction; as, *non committam ut dem tibi causam aliquam querendi*: I will not be guilty of giving you any occasion of complaining.

<sup>15</sup> in this order, (1) the *Accusative*... of the person... thing: (2) *Dative*... person... thing: (3) *Ablative*... NB. *Relatives*, whatever case they be, are construed Before the Noun or Verb, that governs them. *en libros, quos lego, quae uror, &c.*

<sup>16</sup> NB. By such Memorial Verses Children retain, and recollect what they have learnt, more easily; and Masters direct, and convict, when they mistake, more expeditiously.

<sup>17</sup> E.G. *Quocirca, toties violatae fidei, quam dederant nebulones, incommoda satis expertus, juvenis optimus, senis integerrimi filius, & planum, qui, deserto vadimonio, illum secellerat, obtorta gula in jus abruptum, perfundedit; & mihi nihil quicquam poscenti, vestem purpuream, sua ipsius manu, prolixo libentique animo, te, Tulli. praesente, pignori, dedit. Construed thus: Quocirca, Tulli. juven... &c.*



# GENERAL DIRECTIONS for Parsing Latin.

## 1. A Pattern for Beginners\*.

Hei! si, flendi avidus, risum isset ad hos homo tunc nans.

(HEI alas!) <sup>2</sup> what? an Adverb. why? it expresses a circumstance of some verb understood. (SI if) what? a Conjunction. (Homo the person) what? a noun. what number? singular. case? nominative. why? before the verb Isset. decline. homo-inis. gender? masculin. (Avidus desirous) what? an adnoun. case? nominative singular. gender? masculin. why? agrees with the noun Homo. gender it. avidus-a-um. (FLENDI of weeping,) what? a noun<sup>5</sup>. sort? a gerund. from? flere flevi fletus. case? genitive. why? after the adnoun Avidus. decline. flendi-do-dum. (Tunc then) what? an adverb. (Nans swimming) what? an adnoun. sort? a participle. from? nare navi. case? nominative singular. gender? masculin. why? agrees with the noun Homo. gender it. hic haec hoc Nans. (ISSET had gone) what? a verb. mood? subjunctive. why? follows a verb [in a preceding member understood] and the conjunction Si. tense? pluperfect. why? sign Had. decline. issem-es. person? third singular. why? agrees with the noun Homo. form. ire ivi <sup>6</sup>. (Ad to) what? a preposition. (Hos them) what? an adnoun. sort? a pronoun. case? accusative. why? after the preposition Ad. gender? masculin. why? agrees with the noun Homines. gender it. hic haec hoc. (Risum to laugh) what? a noun. sort? a supine. form? ridere risi. case? accusative. why? after the preposition Ad, understood. decline. risum-su.

## 2. A Pattern for the more Advanced<sup>7</sup>.

(Romulus) nomen. nominativo singulari. convenit verbo Noluisset. hic Romulus. -i. incertae originis <sup>8</sup>. (Rex) nomen. nominativo singulari. convenit nomini Romulus. hic rex, egis. a Regere. (Optimus) adnomen masculinum. nominativo singulari. convenit nomini Rex. optimus-a-um. ab Opto. (Noluisset) verbum neutrum. subjunctivo plusquam-perfecto. convenit nomini Romulus. consequitur Ita res se habuit, cum particula ut. noluissem-es. nolle nolui. a Non, & velle. (Imperare) verbum activum. infinitivo praesenti. convenit nomini Se intellecto. consequitur verbum Noluisset. imperare avi-atus. ab In, & parare. (Tributum) nomen. accusativo singulari. consequitur verbum Solvere. hoc tribut-um, i. a Tribuere. (Dominis) nomen. dativo plurali. consequitur verbum Imperare. hic domin-us, i. ab דָּוִד. (Terrae) nomen. genitivo singulari. consequitur nomen Dominis. haec terr-a, ae. ab אֶרֶץ, vel אֶרֶץ (Edicto) nomen. ablativo singulari. consequitur praepositionem Ab. hoc edict-um, i. ab Edicere. (Nisi) conjunctio. a Ne, i. e. non, & Si. (Potuisset) verbum. subjunctivo plusquamperfecto. convenit nomini Se. consequitur verbum Potuisset. facere feci factus. a Fio: quod a פָּעַל: quod ab פָּעַל fuit <sup>9</sup>.

\*

A Capiti GENESIS: ad Caput ANALYSIS<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> i. e. In what order they COMPOSE, in the same let 'em RESOLVE... and, As, in MAKING, they carried words, by the Signs, from their Roots, to this, or that Case, Tense, &c: so, in PARSING, by the same considerations, let 'em trace 'em back, from the Cases, Tenses, &c. to their Roots.

<sup>2</sup> All, or Part of these Questions may be askt, according as the capacity or improvement of the lad shall require.

<sup>3</sup> sort of word, or part of speech.

<sup>4</sup> why? or how do you know? may be askt upon every answer, when it seems to be hit upon by chance; or when its

importance, and difficulty, make it convenient.

<sup>5</sup> why? it has the force, and construction of a noun: as, dirigendi pomorum licentia.

<sup>6</sup> conjugate: ire, i, eo, ibam, ibo, &c. derive. Participles: iens, eundus, &c. Gerunds: eundi, eundo, &c.

<sup>7</sup> this seems to be most Orderly and Expeditious: and a lad will be let into it by his practice in the Pattern for Beginners.

<sup>8</sup> a rumā, Fest. *jūvus valens*, Salm.

<sup>9</sup> Similiter & caetera, pro arbitrio doctoris & discipuli ingenio, ab ultimo fonte derivari poterunt.

Gram-



# 8 Grammatica (ELOQUENTIAE<sup>1</sup> STUDIO<sup>2</sup>SI<sup>3</sup>) Elegans

Utendum

(I) PURIS, (II) PERSPICUIS, & (III) COMPOSITIS, (IV) FIGURATIS.

<sup>3</sup> VITIOSA<sup>4</sup> . . . . . (Puritas<sup>2</sup>) . . . . . VITANDA<sup>5</sup>

Prisca<sup>6</sup> . Peregrina<sup>7</sup> . . Nova<sup>8</sup> . . Rara<sup>9</sup> . . Plebeia<sup>10</sup> . . Koina<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Elocutionis (I) Fundamentum est Verborum Delectus: sub hac autem com-  
plectimur (I) PURITATEM, (2) & PER-  
SPICUITATEM. (II) Exaedicatio est

\* quae Aptus est ordo par- ipſa Ver-  
tium inter ſe cohaerentium. borum  
Scalig. poet. iv. 1.

† quae, praeter vulgarem tio: ea  
dicendi modum, orationem autem  
inſignit verborum & ſententia- complec-  
rum luminibus: Voſſ. iv. 5. titur ( )

1. COMPO-  
TIONEM, \* (2) & DIGNITATEM ( . Voſſ.  
inſt. or. iv. 1. 3. iv. 2. 1. de ſententia  
Dionyſij Halic. περὶ συνδιτ. & Quintilia-  
ni, inſt. viii. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Delectum Verborum originem eſſe  
Eloquentiae dixit, primo in libro, Caefar;  
qui in maximis occupationibus, ad me ip-  
ſum, De ratione Latine loquendi, accura-  
tiſſime ſcripſit: Cic. de cl. 253.

<sup>3</sup> Prima virtus eſt vitio carere. Quintil.  
viii. 3.

<sup>4</sup> NB. Vitium ubiq; eſt quod Nimum  
eſt. atque, ut ſemel finiam, verbum omne,  
quod neque intellectum adjuvat, neque  
ornatum, Vitioſum dici poteſt. Quintil.  
viii. 3.

<sup>5</sup> niſi aliqua Neceſſitas, aut major, cer-  
tis de cauſſis, Commoditas, iis uti ſuadeat.  
Nullum enim verbum eſt, quod non ali-  
cubi ſit optimum. Eraſm. de cop. i. 11.  
Caeterum, in iis, quae non tuto dici poſ-  
ſunt, quibuſdam remediis praemu-  
nendum eſt: ut ita dicam, ſi licet dicere, per-  
mitte mihi ſic, &c. Quintil. viii. 3.

<sup>6</sup> Verba, a Vetuſtate repetita, non ſolum  
magnoſ aſſertoreſ habent, ſed etiam aſſe-  
runt orationi maiſtatem aliquam, non  
ſine delectatione: nam, & auctoritatem  
antiquitatis habent; &, quia intermiſſa  
ſunt, gratiam novitati ſimilem parant.  
ſed opus eſt modo, ut neq; crebra ſint haec,  
neq;, maniſeſta: quia nihil eſt odioſius  
affectatione; nec utiq; ab ultimis & obli-  
teratis repetita temporibus. nam Abolita  
atq; Abrogata retinere inſolentiae cuiuſ-  
dam eſt, & frivolae in parvis jaſtantiae.  
Quintil. i. 1. Quare, Habe ſemper in me-  
moriam atq; in pectore, ut, tanquam Scopu-  
lum, ſic fugias inauditum atq; Inſolens  
verbum. Caes. ap. Gell. i. 10. v. Voſſ. iv.  
1. 7.

<sup>7</sup> (1) Verba, niſi civitate dona: item  
(2) Diſtictio: ut nummus ex auri, Vitruvius;

Notes Continued, p. 9.

ſuperior ſui ut crederetur, Tacitus, &c.  
quos ſi imitaris, es κακίζαλος; nec ratio-  
ne, aut iudicio, ſatis uteris. Sciopp. exerc.  
rhet. p. 21. neque vero Peregrinis Latio  
Receptis conſertum eſt utendum. Quod ſi  
iudicio in iſtis opus eſt; quanta religione  
ab iis abſtinendum, quae labente, vel col-  
lapſo jam imperio Romano, barbaries in-  
duxit? Jubeamus igitur in ultimas depor-  
tari terras inquinatam illam ſcribendi ra-  
tionem, quae, ſuperioribus ſeculis, in  
Philophis pro ſubtilitate, in Medicis pro  
utilitate, in Jurifconſultis pro prudentia, in  
Theologis pro pietate habebatur. Voſſ. iv.  
1. 3. p. 6.

<sup>8</sup> ut quae Puritati pariter ac Perſpicui-  
tati repugnent. vix enim fieri poteſt ut  
nota ſint omnibus, quae a dicente primum  
gignuntur. Voſſ. iv. 1. 8. p. 17. NEOTE-  
RISMI vitio ſi quis aſſinem ſe perhiberi no-  
lit, Appellationes rerum quidem ab argen-  
teae vel aeneae aetatis auctoribus petere  
religioni

\* aut etiam Fingere: cujuſ  
(cum multa hodie ignorentur  
vocabula, quae olim erant  
nota) major nobis injeſta eſt  
neceſſitas, quam veteribus illis:  
qui tamen ipſi etiam conqueſſi  
fuere de linguae ſuae paupertate,  
vel, quod amplius eſt, egeſ-  
tate. ut Senec. ep. 59. Plin.  
ep. iv. 18. ap. Voſſ. iv. 1. 8.  
re utetur, p. 23.

quas aut ſeculo illo aureo nemo uſurpavit;  
aut is, qui magnum ſcriptorum aetatis  
illius uſum habeat, iudicioq; limato ſit  
praeditus, neminem illorum uſurum fuiſſe  
ſtatuat. Sciopp. rhet. p. 17.

<sup>9</sup> ut Soluit, pro ſolitus eſt; & Paritas  
opes, pro paritas, &c. queis, pro reliqua  
ſua cacozelia, Salluſtius utitur. Sciopp.  
rhet. p. 13.

<sup>10</sup> Plebitas, ſeu Vilitas, Elegantiae ſive  
Electiioni adverſatur. (I) ratione ſigni-  
ficationis, vir honeſtus ea praefert, quae rem  
minus honeſtam circuitiione aliqua ſigni-  
cant. ita Salluſtius, proſciſci ad requiſita  
naturae, &c. (II) ratione Uſus, Lectrae  
voces aliae Grandiores ſunt, aliae Niidiores.  
(i) GRANDIORES ſunt. (1) Superlatae, ut  
conſceleratiſſimus, &c. (2) a Verbis De-  
ductae, ut dominatrix, &c. (3) Compoſi-  
tae, ut pertimeſco, &c. (4) Polysyllabae,  
ut Tempeſtas pro tempus, &c. (5) Macro-  
ſyllabae; ut Ferratus pro ferreus, &c.

ab U  
Annum  
Ante { 239  
202  
181  
C. N. 13  
Post { 36  
137  
402  
(ii) Nitid  
carcer; M  
rhet. p. 23.  
Koino  
Humilibus,  
ribus miſce  
viii. 3. au  
crimine, ve  
rum, Aetat  
diſſimillimo  
pat. Sciopp.  
dum, &c.  
ap. Voſſ. i  
Synecdoch  
pim, pro  
Quadrupes  
nomafia .  
den non d  
Impium pr  
quentiae p  
til. viii. 6.  
Oratoribus  
rum jünge  
68. & maj  
12 Quae c  
exigui erun  
mur in Scrip  
Voſſ. iv. 1. 9  
tini ſermo  
(II) ad Sc  
conſulendi  
FABRICIUS  
qui de ill  
tionibus, Ve  
tavit; (2) &  
ſur. Celebr. A  
rum de iis  
ſuit. (III)  
docebunt E  
ferus, de  
13 FERR  
14 AENE  
15 ARG  
tum natum  
1 Malus I  
L. L. p. 4  
orationem  
bonae aetati  
Horatii: A  
melov. 168

# LINGUÆ LATINÆ ÆTATES<sup>12</sup>.

9

ab Urbe Condita, anno Mundi 3198, ante Christum 751, ad

Annus	duravit	ad excessum	U. C.	per annos	Principes Scriptores
Ante					
239	Ferrea	Belli Pun. I.	512	512	L. L. xii. tab. <sup>13</sup> 449
202	Ænea	Naevii	549	37	Ennius <sup>14</sup> 163
181	Argentea	Plantii	570	21	Terentius <sup>15</sup> 155
C. N. 13	AUREA	Augusti	765	195	CICERO <sup>16</sup> 43 C. N.
36	Argentea	Neronis	788	23	Ovidius <sup>17</sup> 17
137	Ænea	Hadriani	889	101	Fabius <sup>18</sup> fl. 80
402	Ferrea	Theodosii	1154	265	Justinus <sup>19</sup> N. L.

Circ. Detest.

(ii) NITIDIORA censentur Cusodia quam carcer; Materia quam lignum, &c. Sciopp. rhet. p. 23.

<sup>11</sup> Κοινὸν μὲν Vitium est, si quis Sublimia Humilibus, Vetera Novis, Poëtica Vulgaribus misceat\*. Quint. \* Poëtæ & frequentius & liberior utuntur (1) Epithetis naturalibus: ut Liquididum, &c. V. Erasmi de cop. ii. 7. Aristot. ap. Voss. iv. 13. 8. Quintil. viii. 6. (2) Synecdoche. nam prosa, pro navi Puppim, pro tabellis Abietem, pro equo Quadrupedem, non recipiet. (3) Antonomasia. nam, ut Iydidem & Peliden non dixerint Oratores, ita dixerunt Impium pro Parricida; & Romanæ eloquentiæ principem pro Cicerone. Quintil. viii. 6. (4) In summa, Poëtis quam Oratoribus major est licentia faciendorum iungendorumque Verborum: Cic. or. 68. & major licentia Figurarum. Qu. x. 1.

<sup>12</sup> Quæ de Verborum Delectu<sup>9</sup> diximus, exigui erunt usus, nisi Delectu etiam utamur in Scriptoris legendis atq; imitandis: Voss. iv. 1. 9. Quapropter (I) Ætates Latini sermonis diligenter definiimus: (II) ad Scriptores autem pernoscendos, consulendi sunt imprimis (1) Jo. Albert. FABRICIUS in Biblioth. Lat. Lipsiæ, 1717: qui de illorum Ætate, Scriptis, Editionibus, Versionibus, accuratissime pertractavit; (2) & Tho. POPE BLOUNT, in Censur. Celebr. Auct. Londin. 1690: qui Doctorum de iis Judicia copiosissime percensuit. (III) qua vero ratione sint Imitandi, docebunt ERASMUS, in Ciceroniam; SCHOEFERUS, de stylo; ALII, de Imitatione.

<sup>13</sup> FERREA: Accius, Caecilius<sup>1</sup>, &c.

<sup>14</sup> ÆNEA: Livius Andronicus, &c.

<sup>15</sup> ARGENTEA: [anno ANTE Christum natum MORTUI] Plautus<sup>2</sup>, 165.

<sup>16</sup> AUREA: Cato, 149. Lucilius<sup>3</sup>, 102. Lucietius<sup>2</sup>, 55. Catullus<sup>3</sup>, 49. Hirtius, fl. 45. Caesar, 44. Manilius, fl. 32. Salustius<sup>4</sup>, 32. Vitruvius<sup>5</sup>, fl. 31. Nepos, 30. Varro<sup>2</sup>, 27. Gallus, 26. Virgilius, 19. Tibullus, fl. 19. Propertius, fl. 13. Horatius, 8.

<sup>17</sup> ARGENTEA: [anno Post Christum natum FLORUERUNT] Publius Syrus, 10. Gratius, 15. Hyginus<sup>6</sup>, 19. Germanicus, 19. Phaedrus, 25. Seneca, 25. Valerius Maximus, 27. Paterculus, 31. Celsus, 35.

<sup>18</sup> ÆNEA: Mela, 45. Asconius, 50. Columella, 58. L. Seneca, m. 65. Lucanus, m. 65. Persius, 65. Petronius, m. 67. Silius, 72. Plinius, 75. Valerius Flaccus, 75. Martialis, 82. Frontinus, 85. Curtius, ... Statius, 96. Iuvenalis<sup>7</sup>, 95. Tacitus, 100. Plinius jun. 100. Suetonius, 120. Florus, 125. Gellius, 130. Solinus.

<sup>19</sup> FERREÆ Praestantiores: Apuleius, 190. Palladius, 200. Censorinus, 238. Nemesianus, Calpurnius, 285. Chalcidius ... Firmicus, 337. Vegetius, 375. Symmacus, 380. Claudianus, 388. Macrobius, ... Ausonius, 390. Sulpitius Sever. 400. Rutilius, 416. Avienus, 450. Capella, 460. Sidonius, 470. Boëthius, 510.

His adjicias

VARIARUM ÆTATUM, Patres, editos a Benedictin. 1701. Historicos, a Syllburg. 1588. Gothofr. 1591. Rhetores, a Pith. 1594. Panegyricos, a Cellar. 1703. Poëtæ, a Maistair. 1713. Fabric. 1562. Scriver. 1638. Grammaticos, a Putsch. 1605. Auctores L. L. a Gothofr. 1622. Rei Agrariæ, a Goes. 1674. Medicos, ab Ald. 1547. Steph. 1567. Jurisconsultos, in Corp. Jur. Civil: &c. Inscriptiones, in Gruter. Reines. Spon. &c. ex his, Sylloge Fleetwoodi: Numismata, in Goltz. Patin. Vaillant. Spanhem &c.

<sup>1</sup> Malus Latinitatis auctor. Cic. ad Att. vii. 3. <sup>2</sup> Obsoleta plurâ. Borrich de aet. L. L. p. 4. <sup>3</sup> Graeca Latinis miscuit. Gyrard. <sup>4</sup> Novator verborum. Gell. i. 15. <sup>5</sup> orationem Peregrinitate & Plebitate infuscat. Sciop. consult. p. 41. <sup>6</sup> Plebeius bonæ ætatis scriptor. Sciop. infam. Strad. p. 49. <sup>7</sup> sermo Latiniſſimus, & purior quam Horatii: Aët. erud. 1686. p. 407. <sup>8</sup> editi a Steph. 1564. Pith. 1596. Vols. 1620. Almelov. 1686-94. <sup>9</sup> V. omnino FABRI Thesaur. Erud. Schol. Lips. 1710.



10 VIRTUTES ..... (*Perpicuitas*<sup>1</sup>) ..... PRINCIPES  
Propria Verba<sup>2</sup> ..... Ordo Rectus<sup>3</sup> ..... Conclusio Justa<sup>4</sup>.

VIRTUTES ..... (*Compositio*<sup>5</sup>) ..... PRINCIPES  
Composita Partes<sup>6</sup> TRANSPONAS<sup>7</sup>, Simplices Voces<sup>8</sup>.

LEVI-) Amplificando Praecedant<sup>9</sup>, Minuendo Sequantur<sup>10</sup> (-ORA.  
Recta regens sequitur<sup>11</sup>. clade Verbo<sup>12</sup>; aut praefice Recto<sup>13</sup>.  
Miscæ Breves Longis<sup>14</sup> ..... Contrar. Cognataque Junge<sup>15</sup>.

VITIA ..... (concurfu) ..... ORDINIS

<sup>16</sup> Consonarum      Vocalium      Syllabarum      Vocabulorum

CACEM-) Aspera<sup>17</sup>, Hiantia<sup>18</sup>, Turpia<sup>19</sup>, vites<sup>20</sup>, atq; Iterata<sup>21</sup>, (-PHATON  
HYPER-) Ambigua<sup>22</sup>, Confusa<sup>23</sup>, Inversa<sup>24</sup>, & Interjecta<sup>25</sup>. (-BATON.

Amphibolia      Synchysis      Anastrophe      Parenthesis:

<sup>1</sup> Persuasit multos ista persuasio, ut id jam demum eleganter atq; exquisite dictum putent, quod Interpretandum sit \*.

\* Sic tua laudentur: sane mea carmina, Crispe, Grammaticis placeant, & sine Grammaticis. Martial. x. 21. 5.

verba, rectus ordo, non in longum dilata conclusio: nihil neq; desit, neq; superfluat. ita sermo & doctis probabilis, & planus imperitis erit. Quintil. viii. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Verbis (1) Insolentibus oratio fit Obscura: ut, Duonus ceruses deivos Janes venet. i. e. bonus creator divus Janus venit: Hymn. Saliar. ap. Varr. (2) Homonymis Ambigua V. de Composit. n. 22.

<sup>3</sup> (1) aut Naturali verborum serie; ut Omnia sunt misera in bellis civilibus: Cic. (2) aut elegantis Compositionis legibus conformata.

<sup>4</sup> (1) cui nihil Desit: sine Βραχυλογία, sive Compressione rerum, Cic. Brut. 29; ut cum ἀπόδοσις prorsus praeteritur: Luc. xiii. 9. &c. (2) cui nihil Superfluat: sine Μακρολογία, sive Pleonasmō, Voss. inst. or. iv. 1. 12. ut cum ἀπόδοσις, aut verbum, nimis differtur: Rom. i. 1. -7. &c.

<sup>5</sup> Compositio concinna quantam vim habeat, indicio est, quod praestantissimi quique scriptores magis ei studuerint, quam verborum Delectui; quem Elocutionis faciebamus (iv. 1. 3.) fundamentum: Voss. iv. 2. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Experiaris in isto: Ea animi elatio, quae cernitur in periculis & laboribus, si iustitia vacat, in vitio est, Cic. off. i. 62. V. Ward, de ordin. c. 3. p. 19.

<sup>7</sup> Transpositionis Virtus est, si, quod principale est in oratione, aut Inexpectato veniens, feriat; aut, artificiose Dilatum, magis afficiat: Comen. gram. eleg. c. 4. p. 23.

<sup>8</sup> N. B. Sententia quinque vocum \* centies & vigesies Trajici potest, perspicuo sensu, auribusque propitiis: quod aegre imitari possunt Graeci, Bohemi, & Poloni; nullo modo Britanni, Galli, Itali, &c. V. Comen. gr. eleg. c. 4. p. 24.

<sup>9</sup> ut, Ex cupiditatibus odia, discidia, discordiae, seditiones, bella nascuntur: Cic. de fin. i. 44.

<sup>10</sup> ut, Sic a me defenditur, ut ejus nulla fraus, nulla avaritia, nulla perfidia, nulla crudelitas, nullum petulans dictum, in vita, proferatur: Cic. pro Mur. 14.

<sup>11</sup> E. G. (1) GENITIVUM Nomen: Nihil ex insidiis agendum putant, veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici: Cic. off. i. 129. (2) INFINITIVUM Verbum: Hominem adolescentem non tam allicere volui, quam alienare nolui: Cic. pro. S. R. 6. &c.

<sup>12</sup> In Verbis enim sermonis Vis est, at, si id asperum erit, cedat ratio hic numeris. Quintil. ix. 4.

<sup>13</sup> ut, Solebat Afer Domitius trajicere in clausulas verba, tantum asperandae compositionis gratia. Quintil. ix. 4.

<sup>14</sup> Monosyllaba, si plura sunt, male continuabuntur; quia necesse est compositio, multis clausulis concisa, subsultet. ideoque etiam Brevium verborum, ac nominum, vitanda continuatio; & ex diverso quoque, Longorum: afferunt enim quandam dicendi tarditatem. Quintil. ix. 4. V. Pope. Ess. on Critic. p. 19.

ELOCUT  
Tr  
Fig  
PRONUN

<sup>15</sup> ut  
a severitat  
nes autem  
ut ipsi, in  
Cic. off. i.  
<sup>16</sup> Lit

exprimen  
iv. 2. 2.  
<sup>17</sup> Con

Sunt asper  
rixantur;  
quorum  
tur, strid  
Quintil. i.  
<sup>18</sup> Vo

biat, & in  
Pessime le  
ras comm  
tamen eri  
patulo ma  
cabit qui  
huc, qui  
nima est  
Quintil.

<sup>19</sup> qu  
bus, ex u  
syllaba, I  
Quintil. i.  
capi potu  
<sup>20</sup> No

gentia,  
Negligen  
gor: inhi  
impetum  
tat. quar  
pati; ita  
cere. Qu  
Vitia su  
co, & pr  
chysis. in  
fragio, V

<sup>21</sup> vi  
vive me n  
3. 3. 86.  
fortunata  
Cic. ap.

dios po  
dixisset  
men non  
Iteration  
natum, u

<sup>22</sup> ut  
se hunc  
Thorm.  
<sup>23</sup> ut



ELOCUTIO . . . . . Orationis . . . . . EXORNATIO  
**Tropus** a Propria significatione in Aliam mutatio **Verbi**<sup>1</sup>  
**Figura** a recta & simplici consuetudine mutatio **Orationis**<sup>2</sup>  
PRONUNCIATIO . . . . . Elocutionis . . . . . ENUNCIATIO<sup>3</sup>

<sup>15</sup> ut, Quid enim tam distans, quam a severitate comitas: Cic. or. 34. Homines autem hominum causa generati sunt, ut ipsi, inter se, aliis alii prodesse possent: Cic. off. i. 22.

<sup>16</sup> Literae singulae cujusmodi rebus exprimendis maxime inserviant, V. Voss. iv. 2. 2.

<sup>17</sup> Consonantes, eae praecipue, quae sunt asperiores, in commissura verborum, rixantur; & s ultima cum x proxima: quarum tristior etiam, si binae collidantur, stridor est: ut, *Ars studiorum*: Quintil. ix. 4. V. Voss. iv. 2. 3.

<sup>18</sup> Vocalium concursus cum accedit, hiat, & interstitit, & quasi laborat oratio. Pessime longae, quae easdem inter se literas committunt, sonabunt: praecipuus tamen erit hiatus earum, quae cavo aut patulo maxime ore efferuntur: Minus peccabit qui longis breves subjiciet; & adhuc, qui praeponet longae brevem: Minima est in duabus brevibus offensio: Quintil. ix. 4.

<sup>19</sup> quae, commissis inter se verbis duobus, ex ultima prioris, ac prima sequentis syllaba, Deforme aliquod nomen efficiunt: Quintil. inst. ix. 4. ut, *castra eo die Punica capi potuerint*: Liv. xxiv. 42.

<sup>20</sup> Non tamen haec, ut crimina ingentia, sunt expavescenda; ac nescio Negligentia in hoc, an Sollicitudo sit peior: inibeat enim necesse est hic metus imperum dicendi, & a potioribus avertat. quare, ut Negligentiae pars est, haec pati; ita Humilitatis, ubique perhorrescere. Quintil. ix. 4. Neque vero semper Vitia sunt; sed Virtutes potius, suo loco, & prudenter adhibitae. ita (I) *Synchysis* in rebus conturbatis: ut (1) *Naufragio*, Virg. A. i. 112. (2) *Sec.* (II) *Sec.*

<sup>21</sup> viz. Similiter Incipientia: ut, *perire me malis malim modis*: Plaut. Bacc. 3. 3. 86. (2) similiter Desinentia: ut, *O fortunatam natam, me consule, Romam*, Cic. ap. Quintil. ix. 4. qui Antonio gladios potuit contemnere, si sic omnia dixisset: *Juvenal.* 10. 123. Veteres tamen non semper fugere ejusdem syllabae Iterationem; imo, quandoque ea ad ornatum utebantur. Voss. iv. 2. 4.

<sup>22</sup> ut, Interea mihi senex narrabat, se hunc neglegere cognatum suum: *Ter. Phorm.* 2. 2. 20.

<sup>23</sup> ut, Sedulus hospes pene, macros,

arsit, turdos dum versat in igne: *Horat. sat. i. 5. 71.*

<sup>24</sup> (1) in Verbis: ut, *Nam quis (pro quisnam) te nostras jussit adire domos*: Virg. G. iv. 445. (2) in Sensu: ut, *Moriatur, & in media arma ruamus*: A. ii. 353.

<sup>25</sup> praesertim LONGIORA; V. Cic. pro. Sall. 40. Virg. A. xii. 161: FREQUENTIORA; V. Cic. off. ii. 74. *Sylv. progymn.* ii. 2. . . (NB) Pueris haec praeccepta sufficient: His vero, qui progressus aliquos in studiis fecerunt, omnino legendus est *utilissimus amicissimi WARDI libellus*, De venusta & eleganti, tum vocabulorum, tum membrorum sententiae collocatione.

<sup>1</sup> cum Virtute: *Quintil. viii. 6.*

<sup>2</sup> cum Ratione: *Quintil. ix. 1.*

<sup>3</sup> sive, Vocis, & CORPORIS, ex Rerum & Verborum dignitate, moderatio.

VITIA VOCIS<sup>1</sup> ET GESTUS<sup>2</sup>

pleraque omnia his verbis convincipoterunt: *Canting<sup>3</sup>, Dispassionate<sup>4</sup>, too Fast<sup>5</sup>, too Slow<sup>6</sup>, O'erstrain'd Monotonous<sup>7</sup> too Loud too Low.*

<sup>1</sup> Ad Vocem in dicendo obtinendum, nihil est Utilius, quam crebra Mutatio; nihil Perniciosius, quam effusa sine intermissione Contentio. Cic. or. iii. 224.

<sup>2</sup> Praecipuum in Actione est Caput: in eo maxime dominatur Vultus: in ipso vultu plurimum valent Oculi, sine Manibus autem trunca esset actio, ac debilis. &c. *Quintil. xi. 3.* <sup>3</sup> Cantandi. *Quintil. xi. 3.* An Elevation of Voice, that mairs the Accent of words, or misplaces the Emphasis of a Sentence. *V. Spectat.* 147. v. ii. p. 230.

<sup>4</sup> Omnis Motus animi suum quandam a natura habet Vultum, & Sonum, & Gestum. Cic. de or. iii. 216. (1) Tristitia moestum Vultum verba decent, iratum plena minarum, ludentium lasciva, &c. *Hor. A. P. 105.* (2) Sonat Vox, ut Feritur; & quem habitum a nostris accepit, hunc judicum animis dabit. Attollitur autem concitatis affectibus, composuis Descendit; pro utriusque rei modo, altius, vel inferius. *Qu. xi. 3.* (3) Omnes autem hos motus subsequi debet Gestus. Cic. or. iii. 216. <sup>5</sup> Volubilitate, & Distinctio perit, & Affectus. *Qu. 6.* Tarditas, nimia difficultatem inveniendi fatetur, & segnitia solvit animos. *Qu. 7.* Sint quaedam non ita magnae Vocis Declinationes, prout aut verborum dignitas, aut sententiarum natura, aut inceptio, aut transitus, postulat. *Quintil. xi. 3.*

## CAUSSARUM GENERA

DEMONSTRATIVO Laudamus, vituperamus... *Honestas*<sup>2</sup>, *inhonesta*.DELIBERATIVO Suademus, dissuademus... *Utilitas*<sup>3</sup>, *inutilitas*.JUDICIALI Defendimus, accusamus... *Aequa*, *iniqua*.STATUS CAUSSARUM<sup>5</sup>Conjecturalis Definitivus Qualitatis<sup>6</sup> Quantitatis.Ambigit An sit... QUID sit<sup>6</sup>... QUALIS... QUANTA<sup>7</sup>que Status.quaerenda Voluntas, Signa, Facultas<sup>8</sup>.

\* Juridicialis,

Rationalis<sup>9</sup> atque Legalis<sup>10</sup>.

RATIONALIS

Absolutus<sup>11</sup>, & Assumptivus<sup>12</sup>:

Assumptivus

Refert<sup>13</sup> Removet<sup>14</sup> Comparat<sup>15</sup> & Con-LEGITIMUS (cedit<sup>16</sup>).Dubitat<sup>17</sup>, iudiciumve Mover<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Quaesitio (1) Infinita (*ὅτι*) generatim quaerit, ut *Expetendane esset eloquentia?* Cic. de or. ii. 42 (2) Definita (*πρότερον*) certis personis, locis, temporibus, negotiis cernitur. ut *Sitne sapientis ad rempub. accedere.* Cic. top. 80, 82.

<sup>2</sup> Quaevis, ex Locis Communiibus: *speciatim* (1) RES, ab Origine, Utilitate, Singularibus cujusque virtutibus. (2) PERSONAS, a Bonis Animi, [virtutes, doctrina, &c.] Corporis, [valetudo, dignitas, vires, velocitas] & rebus Extrariis: [honos, pecunia, affinitas, genus, amici, patria, potentia, &c.] aut Naturali rerum gestarum ordine; aut Artificiali, per certa rerum capita. (3) FACTA, ab attributionibus: persona, tempore, loco, modo. *hinc Amplificationi ansa*: quod quis Primus fecerit, aut Solus, aut Saepe, aut Tempore maxime necessario, &c. V. *Arist. i. 9. Cic. inv. ii. 177. ad Her. iii. 10. Quintil. iii. 7. Voss. i. 5.* <sup>3</sup> quia Facilia, Jucunda, Honestas, Necessaria. V. *Arist. i. 4. Cic. inv. ii. 157. ad Her. iii. 2. Quintil. iii. 8. (NB) Ex his Inutilia facile dignoscuntur*: quod idem de *Inhonestis*, & *Iniquis*, ex Contrariis suis, intelligendum. <sup>4</sup> Cum apparuerit genus Causae, tum intuebimur, (1) negeturne factum, quod intenditur, an defendatur; (2) an alio nomine appelletur; (3) an a genere actionis repellatur: unde sunt STATUS. *Quintil. iii. 10. V. Arist. i. 3.* <sup>5</sup> ad Judiciales causas tantum pertinere Status putaverunt nonnulli: *Quintil. iii. 6. Nos vero in omnibus dicendi generibus, ac semper quidem, esse Statum adseveramus. Voss. i. 6. 9. 8. sim. Cic. top. 93. inv. i. 10. 6 i. e. quo nomine factum appelletur: ad Her. i. 21. ut, Detne insulam Halonnesum Atheniensibus Philippus, an Reddat: Demosth.*

ap. *Athen. vi. 1.* <sup>7</sup> E. G. Magnas esse Injurias ostendimus, vel quia ob causas leves illatae, vel quia quis egit primus, aut solus, aut saepe, aut data opera, &c. V. *Voss. i. 11.* <sup>8</sup> E. G. Milo interfecit Clodium? (1) *Voluit*, quia Odit, quia Profuit. (2) *Potuit*, quia suppetebant Vires animi, corporis; Copiae; Locus; Tempus; Spes perficiendi, & celandi. (3) *Fecit*: quod paret ex Signis rem antecedentibus, concomitantibus, consequentibus. V. *Quintil. vii. 2. Voss. i. 7.* <sup>9</sup> de Jure facti: *ad Her. i. 24. ii. 18.* <sup>10</sup> Legitima, *ad Her. i. 19. de Sententia legis aut scripti. Voss. i. 9. 4.* <sup>11</sup> cum id ipsum, quod factum est, recte factum esse dicimus: *ad Her. i. 24. Cic. inv. i. 15.* <sup>12</sup> cum per se defensio infirma est, *ad Her. i. 24. foris autem aliquid defensionis assumit: Cic. inv. i. 15.* <sup>13</sup> Relatio criminis est, cum ideo jure factum dicitur, quod aliquis ante injuria laceraverit. *Cic. inv. i. 15.* <sup>14</sup> Remotio criminis culpam in Rem, quae in iudicium vocari non possit; ut; *in Vinum quis, quod male dixerit imperatori: vel in Personam, quae non acceperit ipsamet malum: ut in populum Aaron, quod vitulum conflagraverit. V. Voss. i. 9. 7. Cic. inv. i. 15.* <sup>15</sup> Comparatio] cum dicimus necesse fuisse alterutrum facere; & id, quod fecerimus, satius fuisse facere. *ad Her. i. 25. V. Cic. inv. i. 15.* <sup>16</sup> Concessio] factum; sed ignosci sibi postulat (1) Purgatione: qua excusat factum esse, non Voluntate, sed Necessitate, Casu, Imprudentia: (2) Deprecatione: a Meritis, & Spe futura. V. *Cic. inv. i. 15.* <sup>17</sup> Legitimae constitutionis Species sunt (1) *Leges Contrariae*: cum alia lex jubet aut permittit, alia vetat fieri. (2) *Scriptum & sententia*: cum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire: (3) *Ratiocinatio*: cum ex eo quod uspiam est, ad id quod nusquam scriptum est, pervenitur. (4) *Ambiguum*: cum scriptum plures res significat: ratione Accentus, Divisionis, aut Constructionis ancipitis. V. *ad Her. i. 19. Cic. inv. 2. 116. Voss. i. 10.* <sup>18</sup> Ex Translatione controversia nascitur, cum aut tempus differendum; aut accusatorem, aut iudices mutandos, reus dicit. *ad Her. i. 22.*



\*(1) Ordior<sup>3</sup>, (2) Enarro<sup>4</sup>, (3) Seco<sup>5</sup>, (4) Firmo<sup>6</sup>, (5) Refuto<sup>7</sup>, (6) Peroro<sup>8</sup>.

Testibus<sup>9</sup> . . . Exemplis<sup>10</sup> . . . Affectibus<sup>11</sup> . . . Argumentis<sup>12</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> TRANSITIONIBUS Connectendae sunt

(i) aut Perfectis: quibus breviter monemur & quid dictum sit, & quid dicendum: ut, *De exordio satis dictum est; deinceps ad narrationem transeamus*, ad Her. i. 11. (ii) aut Imperfectis: cum alterum tantum exprimitur; (1) nonnunquam Prius: ut *De Africa & ejus incolis ad necessitudinem rei satis dictum*, Sal. J. 19. (2) saepius Posteriorius: ut, *Protinus aerij mellis coelestia dona exsequar*, Virg. G. iv. 1. <sup>2</sup> *Harum Partium* quaedam omitti possunt; & ordo etiam, ubi ¶ imo Partitionem & Refutationem res omittit, cum partes enumerat, Cicero pos. in part. n. 27. cit, imitari: *Voss. iii. 1. 3.* est enim amen- tis superfluitione praeceptorum contra ratio- nem causae trahi. *Quintil. iv. 2.* <sup>3</sup> EXOR- DIUM orationis est initium, scopum indi- cans, & praeparans auditoris animum ad reliquam dictionem. *Voss. iii. 2. 2. p. 329.* V. Cic. de inv. i. 10. ad Her. i. 5. *Quintil. iv. 1.* Ducuntur aut (1) ex Rebus ipsis; aut (2) ex Personis, nostris, disceptatorum, adver- sariorum; ut amice, intelligenter, attente audiamur: quod consequemur, aut magna quaedam proponendo, aut necessaria, aut conjuncta cum ipsis, apud quos res agitur. Cic. part. 28. <sup>4</sup> NARRATIO est rerum gestarum, aut ut gestarum, expositio. Cic. de inv. i. 27. V. ad Her. i. 12. *Quin- til. iv. 2. Voss. iii. 3. 1.* <sup>5</sup> PARTITIO: Cic. de inv. i. 31. *Propositione* itatus orationis proponitur; causaque, si multi- plex fuerit, in certas partes distribuitur. *Voss. iii. 4. p. 363.* V. ad Her. i. 17. <sup>6</sup> CONFIRMATIO est, per quam, argu- mentando, nostrae causae fidem, & auc- toritatem, & firmamentum adjungit ora- tio. Cic. inv. i. 34. V. ad Her. i. 18. *Quintil. v. 1. Voss. iii. 5.* <sup>7</sup> REFUTATIO (*Quintil. v. 13.* Reprehensio) est, per quam, argumentando, adversariorum con- firmatio diluitur, aut infirmatur, aut ele- vatur. Cic. inv. i. 78. sc. ἐνστάσις & ἀντι- σπασμός. Cic. or. 122. V. ad Her. i. 18. *Voss. iii. 5. 8.* <sup>8</sup> PERORATIO (*Quin- til. vi. 1.* Conclusio) est exitus, & deter- minatio totius orationis. Cic. inv. i. 98. ejus duplex ratio est, aut in Rebus repe- tendis, aut in Affectibus concitandis, *Quintil. vi. 1, 2.* V. ad Her. ii. 47. *Voss. iii. 6.* <sup>9</sup> TESTIMONIUM . . . Argumen- tum est inartificiale; quod, non sua na-

tura, sed, assumpta artificialis alicujus ar- gumenti vi, arguit . . . estque (1) vel Di- vinum; ut (1) Deorum Oracula, (2) & Res, in \* (1) *Petenda sunt haec ex Opri- mis scriptoribus, assidua ac dili- genti lectione*; (2) aut ex Opri- mis Collectoribus acri judicio De- ligenda. V. Erasmi Adagia, & Langij Polyanthea. haec pote- runt esse quasi Alvearia quae- dam, in quae congeratur, quic- quid colligitur succi ex pulcherri- mis praestantissimorum scriptorum numi (i) flosculis. Commune; (1) Leges, (2) Sententiae il- lustres: ut . . . Vulgi Proverbia . . . & Dicta Sapientum\*: (ii) Proprium (1) Synga- phae, (2) Confessionis, (3) Jurisjurandi, &c. V. Ram. dialect. i. 32. Cic. topic. 73. <sup>10</sup> EXEMPLORUM prolatio, summa cum delectatione ¶, & auctoritatem orationi af- fert, & fidem. ¶ *Movent potissimum An- tiqua, Illustria, Nostra.* Horum igitur *tia, Domestica*: Erasmi. de (1) ut vim cop. ii. 11. p. 239. quam maximam, maximeque variam Com- parare, & in promptu habere, conveniet; (ii) ita varie Tractare oportebit. Varian- tur autem, & crescunt (1) *Commenda- tione*: ea plerumque sumitur vel a rei, vel auctoris laude, vel gentis, unde ducitur ex- emplum: (2) *Exaggeratione*: praecipue si res sit hujusmodi, ut aliqua voluptatis illecebra retineat auditorem: (3) *Collatio- ne*: qua ostenditur, quod adductum est ex- emplum, aut simile esse, aut dissimile, aut contrarium. Erasmi. ii. 11. <sup>11</sup> Hi sunt (in facultate, Erasmi. i. 1. in Bonis:) Amor, Desiderium, Gaudium. (2. in Malis:) Odium, Aversio, Dolor. (3. in Bonis:) Spes, despectio. (2. in Malis:) Metus, Audacia, Ira. V. *Voss. ii. 1.* In His velut spiritus ora- tionis atque animus est. Probationes effici- unt sane ut causam nostram meliorem esse iudices Putent: Affectus praestant ut etiam Velint. sed id, quia volunt, credunt quo- que. Summa autem circa Movendos Af- fectus in hoc posita est, ut Moveamur Ipsi. *Quintil. vi. 2.* <sup>12</sup> sc. Artificialibus, live *Rationibus*, quibus quidvis uberissime ex- plicetur, confirmetur, illustretur. horum doctrinam certis capitibus comprehensam, suppeditabit sequens pagina.

Communes ARGUMENTORUM<sup>2</sup> Loci

Consen-) Caussis\*, Effectis . . & . . Subiectis, Adjunctis. (tanea<sup>3</sup>.  
 Dissen-) Diversis & Disparatis; Adversisque Relatis: (tanea<sup>4</sup>.  
 Contradictibus . . . . . & . . . . . Privantibus.  
 Compa-) Imparibus, Paribus . . & . . Dissimili, Similique. (rata<sup>5</sup>.  
 Orta e) Conjugata, Notata . . Finitio, Divisioque (primis<sup>6</sup>.  
 Totius in Partes<sup>7</sup> . . . in Species Generis<sup>8</sup>.

\* CAUSSAE<sup>9</sup>sunt Finis (ob quam) Efficiens (a qua) Materia (ex qua) Forma (per quam<sup>10</sup>)

<sup>1</sup> Non utendum est imprudenter hac Copia; sed (1) omnia expendenda, & Seligenda. non enim semper, nec in omnibus caussis, ex iisdem locis eadem argumentorum momenta sunt. Cic. or. 47. (2) & considerandum est quid Deceat. Cic. or. 71. nam nec semper, nec apud omnes, nec contra omnes, nec pro omnibus, nec omnibus, eodem modo dicendum arbitror. n. 123.

<sup>2</sup> ARGUMENTUM, quod ad aliquid arguendum affectum est: (1) Primum, est suae originis: (i) Simplex, quod absolute consideratur:

<sup>3</sup> (a) Consentaneum, quod consentit cum re quam arguit: (1) absolute, ut . . CAUSSA, cujus  
<sup>1</sup> rei locatae, Locus; sensuum, vi res  
 Sensilia, quae dicuntur Objecta; est. EF- &c.

FEC-  
 TUM, <sup>2</sup> rerum Tempus (sc. earum durationis) & Qualitates, (1) siue Propriae, quae omni soliue subiecto semper conveniunt; ut homini risus, equo hinnitus: (2) siue Com-

munis, &c.  
 (2) modo quodam; ut . . SUBJECTUM<sup>1</sup>, cui aliquid adjungitur . . ADJUNCTUM<sup>2</sup>, cui aliquid subicitur.

<sup>4</sup> (b) Dissentaneum, quod dissentit a re, quam arguit: (i) DIVERSA<sup>1</sup>, ratione attributionis differunt; (ii) Opposita, ratione attributionis, & re, opponuntur: (1) DISPARATA<sup>2</sup>, quorum unum multis pariter opponitur: (2) Contraria, quorum unum uni tantum opponitur: (a) Affirmantia, quorum  
<sup>1</sup> ut, non Formosus, sed Facundus.  
 u- <sup>2</sup> ut, homo, arbor, lapis, gemma, &c.  
 trum- <sup>3</sup> ut, pater & filius: dominus & servus.  
 que <sup>4</sup> ut, homo & bestia: virtus & vitium.  
 affir- <sup>5</sup> ut, dives, non dives: fecit, non fecit.  
 mat: <sup>6</sup> ut, motus & quies: caecum esse & videre.  
 (1) videre.

RELATA<sup>3</sup>, quorum alteram constat ex mutua alterius affectione: (2) ADVERSA<sup>4</sup>, quae inter se, velut e regione, absolute adversantur: (b) Negantia, quorum alterum ait, alterum negat idem: (1) CONTRADI-  
 CENTIA<sup>5</sup>, quorum alterum negat ubique: (2) PRIVANTIA<sup>6</sup>, quorum alterum negat in eo tantum subiecto, in quo affirmatum suapte natura inest.

<sup>5</sup> (ii) Comparata, quae inter se comparantur: (1) Quantitate, ut . . PARIAT<sup>1</sup>,  
<sup>1</sup> notae sunt par: instar: ae-  
 quale, idem; ac, quod: perinde,  
 aequae, ac; atque, ut: tam,  
 quam: tanto, quanto: tot, quot:  
 non magis: non minus. &c.

<sup>2</sup> notae sunt, cum, tum: non solum, sed etiam: imo vero: Comparationes Grammaticae: &c.

<sup>3</sup> notae sunt non modo non, sed ne: plus, quam: potius, quam: ante, quam: malo, quam: tantum abest, ut ne, &c.

(2) Qualitate, ut  
 . . SIMILIA<sup>4</sup>, quorum eadem-  
<sup>4</sup> notae sunt more, ritu, quasi, tanquam, sicuti, veluti: haud secus, ac: non aliter, atque: ut, ita: quemadmodum, sic: quales, tales: &c.

<sup>5</sup> notae sunt dispar, aliud, secus . . non ut, ita, &c.  
 . . DISSIMILIA<sup>5</sup>, contra.

<sup>6</sup> (II) Orta perinde sunt ad id, quod arguunt, ut prima, unde oriuntur: (1) CONJUGATA<sup>1</sup>, ut, iustitia, iustus, iuste, &c.  
<sup>2</sup> ut, . . flammamque imitante Pyropo: Ovid.

<sup>3</sup> (1) DEFINITIO, ex caussis essentiam constituentibus; ut Homo est animal rationale: (2) DESCRIPTION, ex aliis etiam argumentis; ut, Homo est animal mortale, capax disciplinae, &c.

<sup>4</sup> ex argumentis toti quidem consentaneis, inter se autem dissentaneis.

NOTATIO<sup>2</sup>, nominis interpretatio: (3) FINITIO<sup>3</sup>, qua explicatur quid res sit: (4) DIVISIO<sup>4</sup>, qua totum in partes distribuitur.

<sup>7</sup> INTEGRUM est totum, cui partes sunt essentiales: MEMBRUM est pars integri. Logica: inventio, iudicium.

<sup>8</sup> GENUS est totum partibus essentiale: SPECIES est pars generis. Animal: homo, bestia.

<sup>9</sup> Grammaticae Finis, bene loqui; Efficiens, scriptor; Materia, praeccepta; Forma, praecceptorum ratio.

<sup>10</sup> sc. res est id, quod est. V. Cic. topiq. Ram. dialecti.

Antit

Periphras

<sup>1</sup> In omni  
 tenus. et si  
 men magis  
 rum. Cic. d  
 quam me  
 cile remedi  
 lo labore v  
 Sen. contror

<sup>2</sup> Exen  
 est apud  
 vim Hon  
 justitiam,  
 rantiam p  
 deinde par

<sup>3</sup> Ita C  
 enumeratio  
 natus odit  
 non possun  
 tur &c. i  
 i. i.

<sup>4</sup> Cic. p  
 detis: nun  
 (I) Primu  
 (II) deinde  
 de Impera  
 Genus est  
 P.R. glori  
 n. 6. (ii)  
 nunc de M  
 &c. n. 20  
 deligendo  
 Imperator  
 re: (1) se  
 virtutem,  
 (4) feliciter  
 eleganter  
 dere, suis

<sup>5</sup> Auge  
 (1) aut m  
 se Confer  
 Antonius  
 ercitus pop  
 cit Anton  
 eos quoque  
 tas bujus  
 tonius. on  
 dant arm  
 plificabit  
 cis. Esse  
 Verborum  
 tis distinct  
 dicendum  
 Radau. or



Re prius in SPECIES<sup>2</sup> . . . PARTES<sup>3</sup> . . . THESES<sup>4</sup> quae Tributa,  
Aucta LOCIS<sup>5</sup> . . . Distincta TROPIS<sup>6</sup> . . . Variata FIGURIS<sup>7</sup>,  
MUTANT<sup>8</sup>

Antithesis (oppositis<sup>8\*</sup>) Enallage (diversis<sup>7</sup>) Synonymia (aequivaleatibus<sup>8</sup>)

DILATANT<sup>9</sup>

Periphrasis (descripitionibus<sup>10</sup>) Ecclasis (digressionibus<sup>11</sup>) & Pleonasmus (epithetis.<sup>12</sup>)

<sup>1</sup> In omnibus rebus videndum est *Quatenus*. effici enim suus cuique Modus est, tamen magis offendit Nimium, quam Parum. *Cic. or. 73.* Caeterum, in Pueris nunquam nie offendat, si quid superfuerit. facile remedium est Uberratis: Sterilia nullo labore vincuntur. *Quintil. ii. 4. V. & Sen. controu. iv. 25.*

<sup>2</sup> Exemplum distributionis in Species est apud *Cic. inv. ii. 159.* ubi totam vim Honestatis in (1) prudentiam, (2) iustitiam, (3) fortitudinem, (4) temperantiam partitur; quarum singulas in alias deinde partes tribuit.

<sup>3</sup> Ita *Cic. publicum in Pisonem* odium enumeratione Partium exaggerat: (1) Senatus odit te &c. (2) videre Equites Rom. non possunt &c. (4) Italia cuncta execratur &c. in *Pis. n. 64. V. & Hor. Sat. i. 1.*

<sup>4</sup> *Cic. pro leg. Man.* Causa quae sit videtis: nunc, quid agendum sit considerate. (I) Primum mihi videtur de Genere belli; (II) deinde de Magnitudine; (III) tum de Imperatore deligendo esse dicendum. (i) Genus est ejusmodi, &c. in quo (1) agitur P.R. gloria . . . (2) agitur . . . (3) aguntur &c. n. 6. (ii) Quoniam de genere belli dixi, nunc de Magnitudine &c. (1) potest enim &c. n. 20. (iii) Restat ut de Imperatore deligendo . . . Ego sic existimo in summo Imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere: (1) scientiam rei militaris, n. 28. (2) virtutem, n. 29. (3) auctoritatem n. 43. (4) felicitatem, n. 47. *Has partes quam eleganter in alias diffundat, operae est videre, suis quasque capitibus.*

<sup>5</sup> *Augetur quid Locis*, cum Argumenta (1) aut multa Congeruntur; (2) aut inter se Conferuntur: e. g. EFFECTA: ut (1) *Antonius afflixit remp.* sic: *doletis tres exercitus populi Romani interfectos? interfecit Antonius: desideratis clarissimos viros? eos quoque eripuit vobis Antonius: auctoritas hujus ordinis afflicta est? afflixit Antonius. omnia demique, &c.* *Cic.* (2) *Cedant arma togae.* nimirum in modum amplificabitur haec sententia, si Belli ac Pacis Effecta, per Locos reliquos traducta, Verborumque ac Sententiarum ornamentis distincta, inter se Contendantur. *Idem dicendum de Causis, Adjunctis, &c.* *V. Radau. or. ext. i. 2. 10. 5.*

<sup>6</sup> TRANSMUTATIO laudem habet ex eo, quod, ut creberrima est sermonis artificibus, ita sermonem a fastidio liberat maxime. (NB) Quae nihil addit elegantiae, in vito est: Virtus contra, sic variare, ut varietas delectet. *Comen. gr. cl. c. 5. p. 32.*

<sup>7</sup> Verborum (I) Generibus, ANTIMERIA: *Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter*, Pers. (II) Accidentibus, HETEROSIS: *Casibus* (1) commutatis, ANTIPTOSIS: *Scin' me in quibus sim gaudiis*, Ter. (2) inversis, HYPALLAGE: *Solstitium pecori defendite*, Virg.

<sup>8</sup> ut *civitate*, sic: *superatne? & vescitur aura aetherea? \* nec adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris?*

<sup>9</sup> DILATIONIS (1) Finis est sermonis Copia; & copiae, Delectus: Selectioni enim locus non est, nisi in Copia. (2) Vitium est, in *Periphrasi*, impertinentium mixtura; in *Ecclasi*, *παρεμβολῆς* & *παράδοξ* defectus; in *Pleonasm*, inutilium acervatio. *V. Comen. gr. cl. c. 7. p. 59.*

<sup>10</sup> DESCRIPTIONES (1) Locis augentur; ut *Fama* (gener.) *malum*, (comparat.) *quo non aliud* (adjunct.) *velocius ullum* (efficient.) *illam terra parens*, (adjunct.) *ira irritata deorum, extremam* (testim.) *ut perhibent*, (relat.) *Caeo, Enceladoque sororem progenit*, (part.) *pedibus* (adjunct.) *celerem*, & *pernicibus alis*, &c. (2) tum TROPIS distinguuntur, (3) & FIGURIS variantur, omnes isti Locis: quod videre est in quibusvis optimorum scriptorum descriptionibus. hinc uberrima Copiae seges efflorescit: quae, in caeteris etiam Mutationis & Dilatationis formis, varie itidem excoli, & illuminari potest.

<sup>11</sup> DIGRESSIO (I) est alienae rei, sed ad utilitatem causae pertinentis, extra ordinem excurrens tractatio: *Quintil. iv. 3.* (II) ad occurrendum satiati aurium, & animorum, *Cic. Ver. iv.* post locos inamoeniores. *Erasm. ii. 6. p. 220.* (III) Fugiendae sunt Digressiones (1) Longae, & (2) Frequentes; quibus distrahantur auditorum animi, orationis filo identidem interrupto. *V. Voss. v. 6. 2. p. 332.*

<sup>12</sup> Sine quibus nuda sit, & velut incomposita oratio. (1) Ne oneretur tamen multis: *Quintil. viii. 6.* (2) Nec in prosa adhibeantur, nisi emphasa quandam habeant: *Erasm. ii. 7.*

A METONYMY For Cause Effect, for Subject Adjunct  
and contrary: *the Wits<sup>3</sup> caress the Muses<sup>4</sup>.*

ANTIPHRAISIS Ideā represents  
in Words, that seem to bear a Different sense<sup>5</sup>.

A METAPHOR Comparisons comprises  
in single words<sup>5</sup>: hence *Wit's gay Dress<sup>6</sup> arises.*†

SYNECDOCHE by Part expresses All;  
or, by All, Part: *wounded, poor Souls<sup>7</sup>, they fall.*†

\* AN IRONY Rebukes<sup>8</sup>, Derides<sup>9</sup>, Upbraids<sup>10</sup>.

ACCISMUS Tempts<sup>11</sup>: *No, thank you<sup>12</sup>. Noble Blades<sup>13</sup>.*

AN EUPHEMISMUS, to prevent Offence,  
Unpleasing thoughts in Softer terms presents<sup>14</sup>.

A LITOTES, by lessening, Encreases<sup>15</sup>.

COINOTES, by Communicating<sup>16</sup>, pleases.

A SARCASM, Bitterly insulting, jeers<sup>17</sup>:  
*there, take thy fatal wound, to Ease thy cares.*

† A Far-ficht<sup>18</sup>, Ill-resembling<sup>19</sup>, Metaphor,  
Swoln<sup>20</sup>, Inconsistent<sup>21</sup>, Sordid<sup>22</sup>, Mean<sup>23</sup>, Abhor.

† AN ANTONOMASIA Common names  
confounds with Proper<sup>24</sup>: *the Prophet cleft the Streams<sup>25</sup>.*

nem; ita frequens & obscurat, & tædia complet: continuus vero in Allegoriam, & Ænigma exit. Quintil. viii. 6. <sup>2</sup> ordine Locorum Dialecticorum, unde ducuntur, (1) a Consentaneis Metonymia: (2) a Dissentaneis Antiphrasis: (3) a Comparatis Metaphora: (4) a Divisione Synecdoche. <sup>3</sup> wit the adjunct, for witty persons, the subject. <sup>4</sup> Muses, the cause, for inspiration or extraordinary thoughts, the effect. <sup>5</sup> In hoc genere, persæpe mihi admirandum videtur, quid sit, quod omnes Translatis, & Alienis magis delectantur verbis, quam Propriis & Suis. Id accidere credo (1) vel, quod ingenui specimen est quoddam, transilire ante pedes posita; & alia longe repetita sumere: (2) vel, quod is, qui audit, alio ducitur cogitatione, neque tamen aberrat; quæ maxima est delectatio: (3) vel, quod singulis verbis, res, ac totum simile, conficitur: (4) vel, quod omnis translatio, quæ quidem sumta ratione est, ad sensus ipsos admoveatur, maxime oculorum; qui est sensus accerimus. Cic. de or. iii. 159, 160. <sup>6</sup> Metaphors ornaments to Thoughts, as Dress to Persons. <sup>7</sup> souls, part, for persons, the whole. <sup>8</sup> Jesus said to Judas: Friend, wherefore art thou come? Matt. xxvi. 50. <sup>9</sup> And God said: behold the man is Become as one of us. Gen. iii. 22. <sup>10</sup> And David danced before the Lord; and Michal saw him, and despis'd him in her heart; and came out to meet him, and said: how Glorious was the King of Israel to day, who &c. II Sam. vi. 14, 16, 20. <sup>11</sup> And Lot said to the two Angels: turn in, my Lords, and tarry all Night: and they said, Nay; but we will abide in the street all night: Gen. xix. 2. <sup>12</sup> A modest refusal to try the sincerity of an invitation. <sup>13</sup> i. e. sorry fellows. <sup>14</sup> as (1) Death: And Joshua said: Behold, this day I am going the Way of all the earth. Josh. xxiii. 14. i. e. I am a dying, (2) Obsecraties: He Covereth his feet: Judg. iii. 24. proficiscitur ad requisita naturæ: Sal. ap. Qu. 8, 6. (3) Imprecations: Alexander the copper-smith did me much evil: the Lord Reward him according to his works: II Tim. iv. 14. (4) Blasphemies: Job i. 5. i. e. cursed. <sup>15</sup> I am Not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: Rom. i. 16. i. e. I glory in it. V. Gal. vi. 14. <sup>16</sup> (1) Our Good-deeds to Others: ita, quod ipse quis Bene fecit, non se fecisse dicet; sed, vel inquiet Vos fecistis, vel Nos fecimus. (2) Others Mis-deeds to Our-selves: Neither let Us tempt Christ, as some of them also tempted, and were destroy'd of serpents. I Cor. x. 9. V. Voss. iv. 10. 6. ex Hermogen. <sup>17</sup> µηδ. <sup>18</sup> der. <sup>19</sup> The chief priests, mocking, said: Let Christ, the King of Israel, descend from the cross, that we may see and believe. Mark xv. 31, 32. <sup>20</sup> Dura, Quintil. viii. 6. Longe-ducta, Cic. de or. iii. 163. ut, nives capitis. Hor. od. iv. 13. 12. ap. Quintil. viii. 6. Sim. Syrtim patrimonii, scopulum libentius dixerim; Charybdim venturum, voraginem potius. facilius enim ad ea quæ visa, quam

(1) Tropum Ne-  
cessitas  
genuit,  
inopia  
causa  
& an-  
gusti-  
is; post  
autem  
Delecta-  
tio Ju-  
cundi-  
tasque  
celebra-  
vit. Cic.  
de or. iii.  
159. (2)  
Ut modi-  
cus atque  
Ufus il-  
lustrat  
oratio-

(1) Ne-  
cessitate di-  
cunt rustici  
gemmam in  
vitibus: quid  
enim dicerent  
aliud? & si-  
tire vites, &c.  
(2) Quaedam  
etiam parum  
speciosa dic-  
tu per hanc  
explicantur:  
Ut, genitale  
arum, &c.  
Quintil. inst.  
viii. 6.  
† (1) Signi-  
ficandi caus-  
sa: ut incensus

A CA  
HYPERB  
A ME  
ALLEGOR  
AN E  
of Finest

ut, volita  
esse. Tran  
non vi, v  
li ingente  
de or. iii.  
postulat:  
164. 21  
Voss. iv.  
adeo feru  
patientem  
viii. 6.  
cus curia  
similitudi  
qua rei m  
Quintil.  
(pauper)  
for Prope  
Cytherea  
25 i. e. N  
tonym. si  
mihi cred  
vis, vexa  
jubet. Ci  
water, an  
phors: se  
Fullness  
torium ca

MET  
29. (II)  
I Joh. v. 2  
ADJUNC  
SYNE  
PARTIS,  
(numbers)  
NERIS:  
and brou  
Aaron.  
(IV) SPE  
Isai. liii.

J. p. 2  
ap. Prisc  
Voss. ii.  
p. 700. d  
Virg. cul  
jus-bris.  
16 ut bal  
Correpta  
p. 38.  
Cavall. i  
21. (1) I  
ad Æ. vi  
Pont. iv.



A CATACHRESIS a Harsh Trope, we call;  
HYPERBOLE, if Bold: *moats houses Wall*<sup>2</sup>.

A METALEPSIS Tropes does Multiply;  
ALLEGORY<sup>3</sup> Continues: *notes Swell*<sup>3</sup> *High*<sup>4</sup>.

AN EMPHASIS, or Trope's Peculiar Force,  
of *Finest Language is the Purest Source*<sup>5</sup>.

ut, *volitantem flamine currum*, Catull. ap. Voss. iv. 6. 7. Etenim, Verecunda debet esse Translatio, ut deducta esse in alienum locum, non irruisse; atque ut precario, non vi, venisse videatur. Cic. de or. iii. 165. <sup>19</sup> Dissimilis, Quintil. viii. 6. ut, *coeli ingentes fornices*: Enn. nam, in sphaera, fornices similitudo non potest inesse: Cic. de or. iii. 162. <sup>20</sup> Nimis major, Quintil. viii. 6. Nolo esse aut Majus quam res postulat: *tempestas comestationis*; aut Minus: *comestatio tempestatis*: Cic. de or. iii. 164. <sup>21</sup> cum non persistitur in eadem metaphora, sed ab una transiluitur in alteram: Voss. iv. 6. 13. quod est inconsequentia rerum foedissima: Quintil. viii. 6. ut, *Nemo adeo ferus* (a feris) est, ut non mitescere (a fructibus) possit; si modo calurae (ab agris) patientem commodet (ab hominibus) aurem: Hor. ep. i. 1. 39. <sup>22</sup> Sordida, Quintil. viii. 6. Deformis: nolo morte dici *Africani castratam* esse *republicam*; nolo *stercus curiae* dici *Glanciam*. quamvis sit simile, tamen est in utroque deformis cogitatio similitudinis. Cic. de or. iii. 164. <sup>23</sup> Humilis, Quintil. viii. 6. *Ταπεινόν* vocant, qua rei magnitudo vel dignitas minuitur: ut, *saxea est verruca in summo montis vertice*, Quintil. viii. 3. quomodo scripsit Cato, Gell. iii. 7. <sup>24</sup> (I) Proper for Common: *Irus* (pauper) & est subito, qui modo *Croesus* (dives) erat: Ovid. tr. iii. 7. (II) Common for Proper: (1. Epitheton) *Impius* (2. Patronymicum) *Eacides* (3. Gentile) *Pocaus*, *Cytherea* (4. Character) Poeta: i. e. *Aeneas*, *Achilles*, *Annibal*, *Venus*, *Homerus*. <sup>25</sup> i. e. *Moses* divided the Red Sea: *Exod. xiv. 15.* <sup>1</sup> e. g. ALLEGORIA (I) Metonym. sine Cerere & Libero Friget Venus: *Ter.* (2) Iron. Integritas tua te purgavit, mihi crede; Pudor eripuit; Vita anteaacta servavit: Cic. (3) Metaph. dat veniam Corvis, vexat censura Columbas: *Juvenal.* (4) Synecd. exire ex Urbe Consul Hostem jubet. Cic. NB. Similiter caeterae Affectiones, in caeteris Speciebus. <sup>2</sup> a wall of water, an Hyperbolical Catachrestical Metaphor. <sup>3</sup> Metalepsis, a Gradation of Metaphors: swelling represents the Enlargement of the passage for the breath; that the Fullness and Force of the sound. <sup>4</sup> Allegory, Metaphors Continued. <sup>5</sup> *forum aleatorium calefecimus*: August. ap. Suet. c. 71. quod majorem habet *ἀπὸ πύλων*, quam *στυλοῖς* multumque *lufimus alea*: Voss. iv. 12. 10.

METONYMIA (I) CAUSAE: They have *Moses* and the Prophets. *Luk. xvi. 29.* (II) EFFECTI: This is the Victory, that overcometh the world, even our faith. *I Job. v. 4.* (III) SUBJECTI: Take, eat: this is My Body. *Matt. xxvi. 26.* (IV) ADJUNCTI: At the Name of Jesus every knee shall bow. *Phil. ii. 10.*

SYNECDOCHE (I) TOTIUS, five Integri: Dust Thou art. *Gen. iii. 19.* (II) PARTIS, five Membri: The Days, that David reigned in Hebron, were (in round numbers) seven years\*. *I King. ii. 11.* (III) GE- \* and fix Months: *II Sam. ii. 11.* NERIS: And All† the people broke off the golden ear-rings, which were in their ears; and brought them unto † i. e. Some, *ICor. x. 7.* for, All the sons of Levi (i. e. *moſi*) Aaron. *Exod. xxxii. 3.* gather'd themselves together unto *Moses*. *Exod. xxxii. 26.* (IV) SPECIEI: He bore the Sin of many†. † i. e. All. for, The Lord laid on him the iniquity of us all. *v. 6.* *Isai. liii. 12.*

§. p. 21.) <sup>8</sup> ut *adōris*, m. Gann. ap. Priscian. vi. p. 700. *decoribus armis*, Sallust. ap. Priscian. p. 669. hinc *decōro*, Sil. xii. 742. <sup>9</sup> ut *Hectōris*. at *Hectōris*, Enn. ap. Voss. ii. 33. p. 301. <sup>10</sup> ut *adōris*, n. Aufon. Idyl. 12. 61. & Gann. ap. Priscian. vi. p. 700. *decōris*, Passim; a *decor*, Aufon. prof. 2. 6. 10. ap. Voss. an. i. 27. hinc *decōro*, Virg. cul. 137. <sup>11</sup> ut *trabs-ābis*. &c. <sup>12</sup> ut *lebētis*. <sup>13</sup> i. e. *impētis*, *compōtis*. <sup>14</sup> ut *ma-jus-ōris*. <sup>15</sup> it. *ἀόxxūyas*, Opp. i. 97. & gr. in *-ῖπος*. *Busb. p. 227.* at *μάστιγι* (†) *Il. φ. 500.* <sup>16</sup> ut *halex-ēcis* Mart. iii. 35. <sup>17</sup> ut *dāre*, *dābam*, &c. <sup>18</sup> *-rimus*, *rītis*, in Prosa, malim Correpta: *Cav. p. 225.* Si quid Recitandum erit, consuetudini regionis servies. *Alv. p. 38.* <sup>19</sup> (I) De futuro ita judicandum: Corripi interdum, at frequentius Produci. *Cavall. ii. 7.* sim. *Agroet. p. 2267.* (II) De praeterito res minus aperta est: *Voss. ii. 21.* (1) Breve censent *Agroetius*, p. 2267. *Diomedes*, i. p. 331. (2) Longum, *Servius*, ad *Æ.* vi. 514, <sup>20</sup> (v) *Virg. vi. 514.* (-) <sup>21</sup> (-) Enn. ann. vi. *Catull. 5. 10.* *Ovid. de Pont. iv. 5, 6, 16. met. vi. 356.* (v) *Lucret. i. 156.* *Ovid. de Pont. iv. 5. 45. met. ii. 516*

<sup>2</sup> DITIONIS<sup>3</sup>: quæ elocutio figuratur verbis apte & jucunde:  
*Dimensione* Sonorum [inter se resonantibus: estque in  
 Poëtica: Numerus certorum spatiorum legibus adstrictus.  
 Oratoria: Numerus quidem non incertus, sed tamen poëtico<sup>4</sup>  
 Repetitione Sonorum. & sibi ipsi, perpetuo dissimilis<sup>5</sup>.  
<sup>2</sup> SENTENTIÆ<sup>3</sup>: quæ sententia ab aliquo animi motu afficitur.

*Figuræ Dictionis.*

I. THE REPETITION of the SAME SOUNDS,

1. in the Same sentence.

AN EPIZEUXIS<sup>8</sup> the same word Repeats:

*Wretched, thrice Wretched they! who curse the fates.*

2. in Different members.

ANAPHORA<sup>9</sup> sentences alike Begins:

*Wars rend the state: Wars pour in floods of sins.*

EPISTROPHE<sup>10</sup> Concludes alike: in Sorrow

*we're born to Sorrow, and end our days in Sorrow.*

SYMPLOCE<sup>11</sup> both Begins, and Ends: O Woman!

*who first sin'd? Woman: who bore our saviour? Woman.*

ANADIPLOSIS<sup>12</sup> the last word Resumes:

*flee Wine; foul Wine, which breeds pernicious fumes.*

Anadiplosis, if Continued, makes

A CLIMAX<sup>13</sup>: *smiths make hammers, hammers rakes, &c.*

3. in Either.

EPANALEPSIS<sup>14</sup> Ends, as it Begins:

*Sins stain the soul; flee from inveigling Sins.*

EPANODOS<sup>15</sup> Extremes in Middle joyns:

*Fines show the Fault; the Fault occasions Fines.*

ANTANACLASIS<sup>16</sup> Doubtful terms approves:

*he Plains the hillocks, while he Plains his loves.*

PLOCE<sup>17</sup>, to hint the Character, the Name repeats: *his Wife's a Wife indeed, by fame.*

II. THE REPETITION of LIKE SOUNDS<sup>16</sup>.

A POLYPTOTON<sup>17</sup> the Same word repeats in Different Case: *With arms he Arms defeats.*

IN PARONOMASIA<sup>18</sup> sounds Resemble:

*false Friends, like Fiends, with conscious horrors tremble.*

oratione esse quasi permistos, & confusos. nec enim effugere possemus animadversionem, si Semper iisdem uteremur. quia neque numerosa esse, ut poëma; neque extra numerum, ut sermo vulgi est, debet oratio. alterum nimis est vinctum; ut de industria factum appareat: alterum nimis dissolutum; ut pervagatum, ac vulgare videatur: ut ab altero non delectare, alterum oderis. *Cic. or. iii. 195.* Historicis tamen, imo & Ciceroni, & Aliis, sæpe Hemistichia, atque adeo totos Versus excidisse, ostendit *Vossius, iv. 4. 3.* <sup>5</sup> ut varietas occurreret satietati: *Cic. or. 174. V. Arist. iii. Quintil. ix. 4. 6 V. Voss. v. 2.* 2. Let the Dead bury their Dead. *Matt. viii. 22.* 7 COPULATIO, *Aquil. ap. Voss. v. 2. 3.* Is he not rightly called Jacob? (*a Supplanter*) for he hath Supplanted me these two times. *Gen. xxvii. 36.* 8 CONDUPLICATION, *ad Her. iv. 38.* And, about the ninth hour, Jesus cried with a loud voice (*Matt. xxvii. 46.*) My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me. *Psal. xxii. 1.* 9 REPETITIO, *ad Her. iv. 19.* The Voice of the Lord is powerful: The Voice of the Lord is full of majesty: The Voice of the Lord shaketh the wilderness, &c. *Psal. xxix. 3, &c.* 10 CONVERSIO, *ad Her. iv. 19.* When I was a Child, I spoke as a Child, I understood as a Child, I thought as a Child. *I Cor. xiii. 11.* 11 COMPLEXIO, *ad Her. iv. 20.* Whether we live, we live unto the Lord: Whether we die, we die unto the Lord: Whether we live therefore, or die; we are the Lord's. *Rom. xiv. 8.* 12 REDUPLICATION, *Martian.* We are the children of God: and, if children, then Heirs: Heirs of God, and joynt-heirs with Christ. *Rom. viii. 17.* 13 GRADATIO, *ad Her. iv. 35.* But we glory in Tribulations also, knowing that Tribulation worketh Patience; and Patience Experience; and Experience Hope; and Hope maketh not ashamed. *Rom. v. 3, 4, 5.* 14 Rejoyce in the Lord; and, again I say, Rejoyce. *Phil. iv. 4.* 15, &c. *V. p. 19. 5*

<sup>2</sup> EXORNATIONES omne genus orationis (& Grave, & Mediocre, & Attenuatum) dignitate afficiunt. Si Raræ disponentur; distinctum, sicuti coloribus: si Crebrae collocantur; oblitam redunt orationem. *ad. Her. iv. 16.*

<sup>2</sup> Αἰζὺς & Διὰ τοῦ αἰζὺς. *Alexand. ap. Voss. v. 1. 3.* Inter conformationem VERBORUM & SENTENTIARUM hoc interest: quod Verborum tollitur, si verba mutaris; Sententiarum permanet, quibuscumque verbis uti velis. *Cic. de or. iii. 129.*

<sup>3</sup> Figuræ Dictionis, molli ac delicata venustate, Delectare poterunt; ad Movendum autem, & Pervincendum, quod caput est in dicendo, virili quadam dignitate valebunt *Figuræ Sententiæ*: ut orationis illic Color & Sanguis, hic Nervi Torique esse videantur. *V. Talae. rhet. c. 2.*

<sup>4</sup> Ad Pedes quod attinet, sentio Omnes in

AN ECPHONEM  
 EPIPHONEM  
 EPANOR  
 most brave.  
 A POSIO  
 Yes— I Cou  
 BY APOS  
 he's dead:  
 PROSOPO  
 Jays Wisdon

BY APO  
 shall I them  
 ANACOE  
 what think  
 A SYNO  
 the good ma  
 EPITRO  
 do: rave;  
 PROLEPS  
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iv Διότι οὕτως.

AN ECPHONESIS<sup>1</sup> moves by Exclamation;  
EPIPHONEMA<sup>2</sup> after a Narration.

EPANORTHOSIS<sup>3</sup> words exprest Corrects:  
most brave, (*Brave, said I?*) most heroic acts.

APOSIOPESIS<sup>4</sup> Checks a pressing thought:  
*Yes-- I Cou'd--- toward: but all know how you fought.*

BY APOSTROPHE<sup>5</sup> we to another Turn:  
*he's dead: Lament ye swains, ye virgins mourn.*

PROSOPOPOEIA<sup>6</sup> Feigns Another speaking:  
*Says Wisdom: will ye die? is sin so taking?*

iv Διαλογισμῶν.

BY APORIA<sup>7</sup> with Our-selves we doubt:  
*shall I then tamely sneak, and bear the stout?*

ANAGOGESIS<sup>8</sup> Others, reasoning, asks:  
*what think You? wou'd you wear these paltry masks?*

A SYNCHORESIS<sup>9</sup> for advantage, Grants:  
*the good man's poor: 'Tis true: yet nothing wants.*

EPITROPE<sup>10</sup>, rallying, to prevent, Permits:  
*do: rave; turn poet; starve; and lose thy wits.*

PROLEPSIS<sup>11</sup>, answering Objections, proves:  
*this blunt, You'll say: But, who deals plainly, loves.*

APPENDIX<sup>12</sup>

ENANTIOSIS<sup>13</sup> Contraries Compares.  
*the hapless Good have hope; successful Sinners fears.*

SYNOCEIOSIS<sup>14</sup> Contraries Affirms  
of the Same Subject: *Breath both Cools, and Warms.*

IN OXYMORON<sup>15</sup> Contraries Unite:  
*love's Pleasing Pain: Blind Cupid's piercing Sight.*

<sup>1</sup> EXCLAMATIO, *ad*  
*Her. iv. 22. How ami-*  
*able are thy tabernacles,*  
*O Lord of hosts! Psal.*  
*lxxxiv. 1.*

<sup>2</sup> ACCLAMATIO, *Vofs.*  
*v. 13. 4. David, after*  
*having mention'd the*  
*terrors of God's indigna-*  
*tion, when his wrath is*  
*kindled against his Ad-*  
*versaries; adds: Blessed*  
*are all they, that put their*  
*trust in him: Psal. ii. 12.*

<sup>3</sup> CORRECTIO, *ad Her.*  
*iv. 36. Who is he that*  
*condemneth? it is Christ,*  
*that died, Yea rather,*  
*that is risen again: Rom.*  
*viii. 34.*

<sup>4</sup> RETICENTIA, *Cic.*  
*or. iii. 203. PRÆCISIO,*  
*ad Her. iv. 42. For,*  
*though I should have*  
*a mind to glory, I shall*  
*not be a fool: for I will*  
*say the truth--But I for-*  
*bear, lest any man should*  
*think &c. II Cor. xi. 6.*

<sup>5</sup> AVERSIO, *Quintil.*

<sup>6</sup> CONFORMATIO, *ad*  
*Her. iv. 67. Yea, the Fir-trees*  
*rejoyce at thee, and the Cedars of*  
*Lebanon, saying:*

*Since thou art laid down, no feller is come up against us: Isai. xiv. 8. <sup>7</sup> DUBITA-*

*rio, ad Her. iv. 40. Then the steward said within Himself, What shall I do? for my*

*lord taketh away from me the stewardship: I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed. Luk.*

*xvi. 3. <sup>8</sup> COMMUNICATIO, Cic. or. iii. 204. And now, O Inhabitants of Jerusalem,*

*and men of Judah, judge, I pray you, betwixt me and my vineyard: What could*

*have been done more to my vineyard, that I have not done in it, &c. Isai. v. 3, 4.*

*<sup>9</sup> Thou wilt say then, the branches were broken off, that I might be grafted in.*

*Well: because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith. be not*

*high minded, but fear. Rom. xi. 19, 20. <sup>10</sup> PERMISSIO, ad Her. iv. 39. Rejoyce,*

*O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee, &c. but know thou,*

*that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment: Eccles. xi. 9. <sup>11</sup> ANTE-*

*OCCUPATIO, Cic. or. iii. 205. SUBJECTIO, ad Her. iv. 33. But some man will say,*

*How are the dead raised up? and with what body do they come? Thou fool, that,*

*which thou sowest, &c. I Cor. xv. 35. NB (1) If the Objection be turn'd into an Argu-*

*ment against the Adversary, it is call'd ANTISTROPHE or INVERSIO: Matt. xv. 26.*

*(2) If the Objection be rejected as unsufferably Absurd, it is call'd APODIOXIS:*

*Matt. xvi. 23. <sup>12</sup> They that use Farnaby, will excuse me for adding These: the rest*

*of his Figures they'll find in their proper places. <sup>13</sup> CONTENTIO, ad Her. iv. 21, 25*

*Thou therefore which teachest Another, teachest thou not thy Self, &c. Rom. ii.*

*21. <sup>14</sup> There is that Scattereth, and yet Encreaseth; and there is that Withholdeth*

*more than is meet, but it tendeth to Poverty. Prov. xi. 24. <sup>15</sup> Thou hast stripped*

*the Naked of their Clothing. Job. xxii. 16. ¶ --- p. 18.) <sup>16</sup> In Opposites call'd AN-*

*TIMETABOLE: Wo unto them, who call Good evil, and Evil good; who put Dark-*

*ness for Light, and Light for Darkness. Isai. v. 10. <sup>17</sup> in his Lepos est & Festivi-*

*tas, non Dignitas & Pulchritudo. ad Her. iv. 32. <sup>18</sup> TRADUCTIO, ad Her. iv. 20.*

*Vanity of Vanities, all is Vanity: Eccles. xii. 8. <sup>19</sup> ANNOMINATIO, ad Her. iv.*

*29. Καὶ ὁ θεὸς λέγει, οὐκ ἔστι Πίτρες καὶ πατέρες αὐτῶν τῶν Πίτρων ἐκδοκίμωνες μετὰ τὸν*

*ἐκκλησιαστικόν. Matt. xvi. 18.*

## Generales regulæ de Quantitate

## Syllabarum Quarumvis.

## 1. Syllabæ NATURA Longæ:

CONTRACTA produc<sup>2</sup>. RAPIS ambitus [-ûs] ambitioque.DIPHTHONGOS produc. BREVE præ, si præ vocali<sup>3</sup>.

## 2. Syllabæ POSITIONE Longæ:

Vocalis Longa est, si consona Bina sequatur, aut Duplex, Idem verbis<sup>4</sup>; Bina aut Diverfis<sup>5</sup>: } PositioVix verbo Extremo, si consona Bina Sequatur<sup>6</sup>. debilis.(i) CORRIPIES composta jugum<sup>7</sup>. (ii) VARIES Pâtre, Patris:h. e. si Mutam Liquidamq<sup>8</sup> simul<sup>9</sup>, Brevis<sup>10</sup> una præcibit;Corripies prosa melius, versu Variabis<sup>11</sup>.

## 3. Syllabæ Positione Breves:

Vocalis Brevis est, alia subeunte, Latinis<sup>12</sup>.(i) PRODUC (1) Graecis, A ante o<sup>13</sup>, u<sup>14</sup>; E ante i<sup>15</sup>, u<sup>16</sup>;(2) fio, ni capit er; fieri<sup>17</sup>: (3) quinta, speciei<sup>18</sup>:(4) aulâ, prima<sup>19</sup>: (5) Pompêi<sup>20</sup>, -pei<sup>21</sup>: (6) sed Câr<sup>22</sup>:(7) queisque Diaeresi diphthongus diditur<sup>23</sup>. (ii) ANCEPSohé! io! simul - ius<sup>24</sup>. at alterius<sup>25</sup>, & alius<sup>26</sup>.

## Varia VOCUM Tempora

## SIMILIMUM Sono, Sensu DISCREPANTIUM.

A âcer equus; âcer arbor est. Amycus fit amicus.

ficus ânus âno. bos Apis; âpis cape mella. \* of a

C pelle cânes, ubi sacra cânes, qui vertice cânes. distaff.

cêdo tibi, cêdo vasa mihi. Clârus insula clâra.

côlo merum; côlo prata; cölus \* cölör: alvus cölôn.

D cême cômâs. dîco, dîca scripta est, teque dîcabis.

E êdo libros; êdo jus. educit, &amp; educat âer. | at cölôn, Se-

F frêta frêto perit. lâtô fodit lâtus ense. ren. 570. ubi

L lêgo te mihi; poma lêgo. vos, lêberi, adeste; al. cölus,

Lîber delîbat; lîber in manibus; Lîbo lîber. al. cölum.

liquitur, &amp; liquet; hinc liquidus, &amp; liquidus orta.

lîra lûto fiat; lûto lyra tincta sonabit. || for a mast.

M mälô mälâm mälum mälô ||, quam laedere mälâm.

mâne mânent; mânant undae; mânibus cole Mânes.

mêtam mêta-re, mêtre: mêtro mêt. flores. } of a

môratur male môratus; tardusque môratur. crook.

N nîtor vi summa; nîtor est verbis, cute, victu.

flante nôto, nôto teque, nôthique nôtabilis arma.

O spes ôpis ex ôpibus; Opis nympha; ex Ope Juno.

P huic pârit, &amp; pâret. Fêdo, digne pēdi h pēde, pēdis? } doft

pêsonat indutus pêsona. pîla columna est; } thou f-i.

palma pîlam ferit; est pîlus in cute; pîlum telum est.

rete plâgæ; regio plâga; vulnus plâga vocatur. } pū-

de plâno plânus est. populus gens; pōpulus arbor. trem,

porrige rem; porrigo suis. pûto, pûtre } pûtamen Virg.

R pûtet. rēpe repente. Rêmo, Rhême, porrige rēmum. Æ. xi.

S sâga sâgam, præsâga, para; sâga scinde sâgacis. 875.

série, sero sêras; sêrieque sêrum, &amp; sêra, dentur; \* in a

séria vinum, sinum lac, sinus ova sinu \* fert. bay,

T sêlos pingue sêlum tribulos dat; tribula, lumve, est sail,

U ante tribulos. ûtris ûtrius inest ûtero lac. Ec.

26. Prôgne, Ovid. met. vi. 469. Têcmeffa, Hor. od. ii. 4. 6. Terâpneo, Sil. viii. 383.

Imo, gymnâsium, Catul. 64. 60. Polymneia, Hor. od. i. 1. 34. smarâgdos, Martial. v.

11. Item, ômnis, Lucr. &amp; Ter. si fides Vineto, ad Aufon. prof. 6. p. 149. 9 i. e. in

eadem syllaba. ob defectum hujus legis, prior in ôbruo tantum longa est. 20 ob

\* Sine Metricæ artis

doctrina tota literarum

scientia claudicat. Voss.

prof. p. 167. Amst. 1661.

2 ut, Ambîtus-a-um,

ex ambe &amp; itus: it. Sus-

picio, ex suspicatum:

sim. ex bovis (Bonifac. ep. 100.) bôus,

Hor. epod. 2. 3. bûbus,

Lucret. vi. 1129. &amp;c.

Tamen bôbus vel bû-

bus, Aufon. ep. 61. 2.

quasi non Crasis sit, sed

Syncope. it. ex sũbus

(Varr. r. r. i. 36.) sũ-

bus, Lucret. vi. 974.

3 ut præacutus. -- ta-

men præiret. Stat. Th.

vi. 519. præopt. Capell.

4 &amp; syllaba (1) ca-

dem; ut, ârs: (2) di-

versis; ut, lōngum, mǎ-

jus.

5 ita ut una sit in fine

prioris, altera principio

sequentis: ut longum

majus.

6 (1) Producit Ca-

tullus\*. Martialis, v. 70.

(2) Cor- \* tamen, un-

ripit O- dâ Scaman-

vidius, dri, 65, 357.

saltem in locis non con-

troversis. it. Propertius

&amp;c. (3) Mediam inter

hos infisit viam Lucre-

tius. saepe enim corri-

pit: producit tamen, vi.

817. ita Virg. corripit,

Æ. iii. 270. xi. 309. pro-

ducit, ix. 37. NB. Eo-

rum, ubi syllaba sit por-

recta, non ita magna est

copia. Voss. art. gr. ii. 15.

7 ut quadrijuco, Virg.

Æ. xii. 162. quadriju-

ges, Virg. Æ. x. 571.

-- tamen quadrijuco,

Vet. Poët. ap. Cic. T.

Q. i. 105.

8 l, in Latinis; l m

n r, in Graecis: ut, cōch-

lea, Martial. xi. 19. cyc-

nus, Hor. od. iv. 3. 20.

ichneumon, Martial. vii.

A âtis.

L (1) â

AN ânis.

ON ônis

AR (1) â

ER êris.

OR ôris

UR (1) û

S non-

gryp

As (1) f

Es (1) f

hacr

Is (1) l

Os (1) j

Us (1) g

at p

T cap

X finit

ut,

Ax âcis

Th

Ex (1)

Ix (1)

cho

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Ec

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A du

RIMUS

Ovid. m

carbas

us. †

Nâis P

27 feir

Terenti

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i. 689.

pont. i

Mâi,

24 Gen

2442.

J. 1 H

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præcip

dum, &amp;

sentis i

person

atque

mutab

Secund

n. 18,

iv. 9.

pûmvo

Egac



# INCREMENTUM<sup>1</sup>.

## Nominum<sup>2</sup>.

- A ātis. O (1) īnis (2) ēnis. (3) & ōnis .. ōnis Gentile<sup>3</sup>.  
 L (1) ālis .. sed ālis mas<sup>4</sup> (2) ēlis (3) īlis (4) ūlis (5) ōlis.  
 AN ānis. EN ēne .. hymēne : en īnis. īnis ab IN, YN.  
 ON ōnis .. ο μινρον ōnis est<sup>5</sup> .. ōnis, ōne, Orion<sup>6</sup>.  
 AR (1) ātis (2) āre .. pāris, jub. neſtāre : mas āre .. Nāris.  
 ER ēris .. ēris Iber, -ter<sup>7</sup>, ver, Valamer, Ser, Bizer,  
 & Ricimer. fit Gadire GadIR. martyre martYR.  
 OR ōris<sup>8</sup> .. memor, arbor-ōris : ita Graecaque<sup>9</sup>, Neutra<sup>10</sup>.  
 UR (1) ūre .. sed fūris. (2) femōris, jeco-robur eburque.  
 S non-pur brevis est patrius<sup>11</sup> .. sed plābis, ſēpis :  
 gryphis : Cyclopis, ſcōpis, Cercōpis, hydrōpis.  
 AS (1) pietāte (2) māres (3) vāſis (4) vādīs .. aſt anātes est.  
 ES (1) pēdis (2) abiētis (3) hoſpitis (4) & Cerēris .. Graeca  
 haerēdis, mercēdis : cum locuplētē, quiētis. (ētis)<sup>12</sup> :  
 IS (1) lapidis. (2) cinēris. (3) charitis (4) glōris (5) Graeca  
 at litis, Samnis, Dis, Quiritis : Neſidis. (inis)  
 OS (1) flōris (2) cōtis (3) cuſtōde (4) bōvis .. pōtis im-, com-<sup>13</sup>  
 US (1) genēris (2) nemōris (3) tellūre (4) palūde (5) ſalūtis :  
 at pecūdis : Ligūres : intercūte : Comparata<sup>14</sup>.  
 T capitilque ; biceps, & ſinciput, occipitilque.  
 X finita rapit vocalem -gis praeēuntem :  
 ut, Phrygis, Allobrogis .. sed frūgis, lēgis, rēgis<sup>15</sup>.  
 AX ācis .. fāce, Graecaque, corripe .. sed Phacācis,  
 Thrācis, thorāces, Ajax : Syphāciſque, Syphācis.  
 EX (1) īce .. vibices. (2) ēcis<sup>16</sup> .. prēce, nex, reſeciſque.  
 IX (1) ygis (2) īce .. picis, coxendice, fornīcis, hiſtrix,  
 choenīcis, & calicis, larīces, Erycis, filiciſque,  
 varīce (ſardonichis) Cilīcis, natricis, ſaliciſque,  
 & (nīvis) atque ibīces, appendice. ſandīcis-īcis, & Bebryx.  
 O -- cis .. praecoce, Cappadoces. U -- ce .. lūcis, Pollux.

## Verborum.

- A. due creſcens. CORRIPE Das primo incremento<sup>17</sup>.  
 RIMUS<sup>18</sup> Perſecto<sup>19</sup> mage Curt.<sup>20</sup> .. mage Longa<sup>21</sup> Fu-  
 (turo)<sup>19</sup>.

Ovid. met. xiii. 899. -- at Aenēis, Ovid. pont. iii. 4. 84. Nerēis, am. ii. 11. 36. <sup>16</sup> exc. carbaſeūs, Caucaſeūs, Crēuſa, Cyclopēus, Eganēus, Pegasēus, Pergamēus, Tartarēus. † LONGA & āer, Cyaneae, Enyo, Hermyona, Iapetus, Iafides, Lāertes, Lāis, Nāis Phlīas, Phlīā, Pīrides, Stōicus, Styriades, Tāygete, Thāis, Thyas, Zōilus. <sup>17</sup> feirei, Vett. unde in fieri, poſt διάλυον, veterem modulum prioris vocalis retinuit Terentius, ad. i. 2. 26. <sup>18</sup> & ſimilia in ēi purum deſinenāia. nimirum Veteres i geminabant. nam dixere dieii. unde & fideii, Cic. ap. Vofs. ii. 13. p. 200. rēii, Lucrēt. i. 689. ii. 111, 236, 548. vi. 392, 918. <sup>19</sup> & ſimiles Caſci Genitivi. <sup>20</sup> Ovid. pont. iv. 1. 1. <sup>21</sup> Hor. od. ii. 7. 5. ſim. Vultei, ep. i. 7. 91. <sup>22</sup> Martial. x. 16. ſim. Māi, Auſon. ecl. 154. &c. <sup>23</sup> ut elegēia ; ab ἡλέγια. V. Vofs. ii. 13. p. 200. <sup>24</sup> Genitivo, ut unius vel unius, &c. <sup>25</sup> tamen alterius, Terentian. iamb. 3. p. 2442. <sup>26</sup> ſolūus, utrūus, ubi Corripiantur, non occurrit exemplum. Vofs. ii. 13. p. 199. <sup>1</sup> Incrementum (i) NOMINUM eſt, cum nominativus ſingularis numero ſyllabarum ſuperatur : (1) Primum, in penultima Genitivi, ac eadem reliquorum ; ut Praeceptus, praecipis : Praecipies, praecipitis : Iter, itēris, Itiner, itinēris, itinēribus : (2) Secundum, &c. in caeteris ; ut, itineribus. (ii) VERBORUM, quum ſecunda ſingularis praefentis indicativi numero ſyllabarum ſuperatur : (1) Primum, in penultima temporis aut perſonae, quae eam ſuperant una ſyllaba ; ut Mutas, mutāmus, mutābam †, &c. atque adeo mutābimini, &c. (2) Secundum, &c. in caeteris ; ut † exc. Capiēbam, mutābimini. <sup>2</sup> Tertiae Declinationis. NB. Corripis incrementa & ſimilia in io 3ae. Secundae : at Celtibēri. Producis Primae aulāi, Quintae ſpeciēi : & ſimilia. V. p. 20. n. 18, 19. <sup>3</sup> ut Britōnes, Juv. 15. 124. &c. at Britōnis, Martial. xi. 22. Veſtōnes, Luc. iv. 9. Lacōnic. Hor. od. ii. 18. 7. <sup>4</sup> ut Hannibal-ālis : (ālis, Varr.) it. ſal-ālis. <sup>5</sup> ut Aἰμα-μύμονος, canon, daemon, icon, ſindon, &c. V. Cavall. p. 238. Labb. p. 133. <sup>6</sup> ſim. Aἰακόνis, Stat. Ach. i. 209. Aἰακόνis, Ovid. met. ii. 10. <sup>7</sup> ut, crater-ēris. V. p. 17.

<sup>10</sup> ob defectum hujus legis, prior in mātris tantum longa eſt. Sim. delūbrum, involūcrum, ſalūbris, &c. Vofs. art. gr. ii. 16. p. 221. (NB) Longane ſit, an brevis, vocalis praecedens, cognoscendum eſt, aut (1) regulis, ut, ſalūber a ſalūte : aut (2) auctoritate, ut mātris, quia māter, Virg. xii. 52. at pātris vel pātris, quia pāter, xi. 644.

<sup>11</sup> NB. Liqueſcentiam non in omnibus temere uſurpabis ; ſed veteres primae notae Pōetas imitabere. nam, in genētrix, non ſatis tutum fuerit mediam extendere : nec primam in rēfluo, reſlagito, reſſeſto, reſfringo ; quod id ab ſummis viris non videamus ſacſtitatum. Cavall. ſcal. Parnaf. i. 1. p. 5.

<sup>12</sup> ut ſuſſio, dēhinc. tamen dēhinc, Auſon. prof. 25. 517. dēhort, Enn. <sup>13</sup> exc. Aἰλῶδος, chāos. <sup>14</sup> exc. Danāus, Oe-womāus, Talāus.

<sup>15</sup> ut Aenēis, Stat. Th. xii. 816. Nerēis,

Praeterita Dissyllaba<sup>1</sup>Veni<sup>2</sup>: CURTA bibit, scidit, atque fidit, fero, do, sto.

## Praeterita primam Geminantia.

Corripiunt binas Geminantia: ceu ceciderunt.  
tolle ceciderunt, a caedo; a pedo, pēpēdi.Participia Dissyllaba<sup>1</sup>Nōtus: CURTA rūtus, cico, fero, do, fino, fisto,  
& lino, co, reor, atque queo, stātus: at stāturus.

## DERIVATA.

Derivatis norma Pater<sup>3</sup>. tamen EXCIPE Quasdam

- (i) de brevibus Longas: divisi, rēgula, sedes<sup>4</sup>,  
(ii) de longis (1) Curtas: -dicus<sup>5</sup>, innūba, pejero, ārista<sup>6</sup>,  
(2) Ancipites: connūbia, naufrāgium<sup>7</sup>, tantidem.

## COMPOSITA.

Junctis regula Simplex<sup>3</sup>. - (i) CURTA nēque, nēqueque,  
atque nē-fas, -fastus, -fans, -fanda: utique, siquidemque,  
& quōque, quādoquidem (ii) Duc nēcubi, ibidem, & ubique<sup>8</sup>.

## Vocales in Compositione.

A. duc<sup>9</sup>. CURT. ā, anā, diā, cum parā, pleraque Graeca<sup>10</sup>.  
E breve<sup>11</sup>. (i) Duc fēmis<sup>12</sup>, sex<sup>13</sup>, juncta; videlicet, atque  
crēdo, venēfica. (ii) fors VARIES composita Secundae<sup>14</sup>.I, rape<sup>15</sup>. (i) Duc (1) tri-ceni, -ginta: (2) dies composita<sup>16</sup>:  
(3) Trinacria, tibicen: (4) bigae, trigae, quadrigae: junctae:  
(5) scilicet, ilicet, <sup>18</sup>. (ii) ANCIPITES sunt ex quota, <sup>19</sup>.  
pari<sup>20</sup>, matri-quecidae<sup>21</sup>: nomen idem, cinis idem.O mīza duc<sup>22</sup>; o mīx pōv rapis<sup>23</sup>: o variato Latinis;  
bino Nomine juncta rapis<sup>24</sup>, fere Caetera longa<sup>25</sup>.U breve<sup>26</sup>. jūdico. QUAEQUE breves prae-lentus-bundus<sup>27</sup>.

## Praepositiones in Compositione.

Duc ā, dē, ē, dī, prō, trā, sē, vē. (i) CURTA (1) Alia sunt<sup>28</sup>:  
(2) & dirimoque, disertus (3) prō Graecis<sup>29</sup>, (4) proficiscor,  
atque profana, professus<sup>30</sup>, profunda, profesta, profari,  
& profugus, proneposque<sup>31</sup>, procella, proterva<sup>32</sup>, profecto.  
(ii) ANCERS (1) propino, procuro, propello, profundo:  
(2) re-ligio, -perio, -cido, -duco, -fero<sup>33</sup>, -migo, -pello<sup>34</sup>  
(NB) gens rape<sup>35</sup>, vitis duc<sup>36</sup>, verbum commune<sup>37</sup> Propago.

gil, -lus, quāfillus, quāter, Quintilia -nus, scūtula, semiōpitus, servitus, -itium, Sex-  
tilianus, sigillum, solutus, sōpor, tīgillum, vādum, varicosus, vitium, volutus. 7 -frāg.  
Manil. v. 541. -frāg. Al. <sup>8</sup> & quādo-cum-que. <sup>9</sup> ut sexāginta. <sup>10</sup> ut diādema, anā  
bathra, ātheus, parāsitus, āsylum, &c. <sup>11</sup> ut tremēfecit. <sup>12</sup> quippe ab ἡμῶν. ut semi-  
bomo, semodius, &c. - at sēlibra, Martial. x. 57. <sup>13</sup> ut sēdecim. <sup>14</sup> ut putrēfacta,  
Lucr. ii. 897. putrēfacta, Aufon. epig. 106. 2. expēgēfio, patēfacio, putrēfio,  
rarēfio, vacēfio, Lucrēt. liquēfacio, Ovid. tepēfacio, Catul. <sup>15</sup> ut trigon, tubicen, Poly-  
dorus. <sup>16</sup> merīdies, postīrdie, &c. <sup>18</sup> & regifugium, Aufon. ecl. 257. <sup>19</sup> ut quo-  
tidianus, Catull. ad Manl. 138. quotidianus Martial. x. 65. <sup>20</sup> Aufon. de 12. Caes.  
127. <sup>21</sup> Aufon. de 12. Caes. 35. ubi vulgo matrīcida, <sup>22</sup> ut Minōtaurus. <sup>23</sup> ut  
Argōnauta. <sup>24</sup> ut barādencullus, Martial. xiv. 28. <sup>25</sup> ut retrōversus, Ovid. met.  
iv. 656. at hōdie. <sup>26</sup> ut duplex, dūcenti, quadrāpes, &c. <sup>27</sup> ut pulverulentus, tre-  
mēbundus, moribundus, &c. <sup>28</sup> ut Quo te circūmagas (Juvenal. 9. 81.) cōmedēda  
(Hor. ep. i. 7. 17.) cōgerit ira (Martial. vi. 64.) &c. <sup>29</sup> ut prōlogus. at prōpōla, Lu-  
cil. <sup>30</sup> at prōfiteri, Enn. ap. Non. <sup>31</sup> atque adeo prōneptis. <sup>32</sup> at prōterous, Pa-  
cuv. ap. Non. <sup>33</sup> at rēfert mea: V. Vofs. ii. 19. p. 242. <sup>34</sup> in his Consona, quando  
producuntur, non debet geminari. Vofs. ii. 19. p. 239. <sup>35</sup> Virg. A. vi. 870. <sup>36</sup> Virg.  
E. 2. 63. <sup>37</sup> prōpag- Lucrēt. v. 854. prōpag- v. 848. <sup>38</sup> ut heroā.  
<sup>39</sup> ut Thrācēs, gigantēs. it. tigēs habet, Ovid. heroid. 10. 86. <sup>40</sup> ut cacoēthēs. <sup>41</sup> ut  
praeprēsētis. <sup>42</sup> a sum. V. Vofs. ii. 81. p. 290. <sup>43</sup> at bipēs, tripēs, Auf. ody. 948. qua-  
drupēs, 1110. <sup>44</sup> & Ts. <sup>45</sup> ut dat multis: caret infidiis. <sup>46</sup> ut delphīs, līs, Simois.  
<sup>47</sup> causa est Crasis, nam integre ab audio fit audiis. Vofs. ii. 31. p. 291. <sup>48</sup> tamen pos-  
sis, Juvenal. 5. 10. ap. Vofs. ii. 31. p. 290. <sup>49</sup> ut Palladōs. <sup>50</sup> ut Arcōs. <sup>51</sup> at pa-  
lūs, Hor. a. p. 65. <sup>52</sup> ut hujus casūs, Manibūs. <sup>53</sup> Plurales: ut bi, hos, fluctūs. An-

\* Longa sunt. ut

<sup>2</sup> juvi, Catull. 69. 42.

at jūverint, 67. 18.

<sup>3</sup> ut, a (1) Mōvere sunt

mōve, mōveo, &amp;c. a Mōvi

sunt mōveram, mōverim,

mōvero, mōvissem, &amp;c. it.

mōtor-io, mōmentum, &amp;c.

(2) a Prōpe, prōpitius,

Sen. Ag. 399. a Stātus,

stātor, Vet. Poet. in

phall. c. 52. Ovid. fast.

vi. 793. &amp;c. (3) sim. . a

Scīdit, absēdit. Virg. A.

iii. 418. a Cecīdit, absē-

dit: Lucan. v. 603. &amp;c.

<sup>4</sup> it. Chūs, humor, hū-

manus, imbēcillus, jucun-

dus, jūgerum, lāterna,

lēgibus, Lēmuria, līte-

ra, mācero, nītela, pē-

nuria, rēgibus, rēgina,

rūbigo, sēcūs, Sicēlides,

tēgula, vōcibus, vāmer.

<sup>5</sup> a dico: ut fatidi-

cus, &amp;c.

<sup>6</sup> it. Aenēades, affā-

tim, agnītus, Apūlus,

ārena, ārundo, chirāgra,

cichōreum, cognītus, ci-

pida, cūrulis, Cyclopēus,

-pius, dejero, dicax, di-

sertus, dūcibus, frāgilis,

frāgor, lūcerna, māmilla,

nātō, nīhilum, odiūm,

ōfella, pāgella, pārum,

Perūsinus, Phoeniceus,

pōsui, pōtui, prōnūba, pū-

pidi, &amp;c.

736. Huj.

Alvar. p.

14 NB.

corum ac

veteres eff

mina Sec

xviii. p.

232. tege

Augusti

Maro igit

satis visur

nu, i. e. i

19 i. e. n

20 at eam

adverbium

long. V. l

ii. 29. p. 2

amor. ii. r

riōn ad ar

efferuntur

31 gaudi

multi com

oratr 16



ANCEPS ultima Versu. Adverbia nomine LONGA<sup>1</sup>.

A produc<sup>2</sup>. (i) BREVIA (1) quā, itā, ejā : (2) & Casus omnes, praeter Sextum<sup>3</sup>. (ii) ANCEPS (1) putā, postea, contra : (2)-gintā<sup>4</sup>.

E breve (i) DUC (1) Primae<sup>5</sup> : (2) Quintae<sup>6</sup> : (3) Monosyllaba : (4) Monosyllaba<sup>7</sup>. (5) atque ferē, fermē, ohē. (6) tempē, cetē, melē<sup>8</sup>.

(ii) CORRIPIS Encliticas<sup>9</sup> ; malē cum benē, cum magē ritē<sup>10</sup>.

(iii) ANCIPIRES cavē, salvē, valē, respondē, vidēque.

I produc. (i) BREVIA (1) nisi cum quasi, sicuti : (2) Graeca<sup>11</sup>.

(ii) ANCIPIRES sibi, ubi, <sup>12</sup>, mihi, ibi, tibi : junge cuique<sup>13</sup>.

O, serō, verō varia<sup>14</sup>. (i) RAPE ne-sciō, & immō,

& duō, juncta modō. (ii) PRODUC (1) Monosyllaba cuncta :

(2) cuncta secundae<sup>15</sup> : (3) ad-ecō, idcircoque, ideoque : (4) Gerunda<sup>16</sup>.

U produc. BREVIS (1) indū manu<sup>17</sup> : (2) tribū<sup>18</sup> : (3) nenū molest-

B, D, T, rape. verbis t Prisci VARIABANT<sup>20</sup>. [stum<sup>19</sup>.

C produc<sup>21</sup>. (i) BREVE nec<sup>22</sup>, donēc. (ii) VARIABIS hic, hōc<sup>23</sup>, fac<sup>24</sup>.

L breve. DUC sāl, sōl ... M corripē : militum octo<sup>25</sup>.

N duc<sup>26</sup> CORRIPE (1) Quartum, cui brevis ultima recti<sup>27</sup>.

(2) vin', viden', & Similes<sup>28</sup> : (3)-en, inis simul<sup>29</sup> (4)-ōnque Secun-

(5) forsitān, ān, forstū : tamēn : in ... P longa ; VolūP, ac<sup>31</sup> [dac<sup>30</sup>.

R breve<sup>32</sup>. PRODUCAS (1) fār, Lār, Nār, pār<sup>33</sup>. vēr. cūr, fūr.

(2) cōr, fors, Naso semel<sup>34</sup> (3)-tēr, teris<sup>35</sup> : (4) & āēr, aethēr.

AS duc<sup>36</sup>. CURTA (1) -ās, adis<sup>37</sup> : (2) & anās : (3) cum Quartis Ter-

ES produc. RAPE (1) Plurali Crescentia Graeca<sup>39</sup>. [nac<sup>38</sup>.

(2) Neutrā<sup>40</sup> : (3) & Ternae, quae patrii penultima curta<sup>41</sup> :

(4) ēs<sup>42</sup>, penēs ... Esto Cerēs, ariēs, pariēs, abiēs, pēs<sup>43</sup>.

IS<sup>44</sup> breve. DUC (1) Pluralia<sup>45</sup> : (2) & -īs, īne, itis, & entis<sup>46</sup> :

(3) Audis cum Sociis<sup>47</sup> : (4) velis, fis, sis<sup>48</sup>, vis, & glis.

OS duc. CURT. (1) Patrii Ternae<sup>49</sup> : (2) Rectique Secundae<sup>50</sup> :

(3) compos, ōs offis, & impōs : (4) tum Neutra Graeca.

US breve. DUC (1) -ūs, udis<sup>51</sup>, & uris, & utis, & untis.

(2) & Patrii<sup>52</sup> : (3) Monosyllaba : (4) Quartae primus, quartus<sup>53</sup>.

essā, &c. Vofs. ii. 34. p. 305. 4 Numeralia in -ginta melius producuntur : Cavall. iii. 1. Vofs. ii. 24. At sexagintā, Martial. xii. 26. & forsan octogintā, Lucill. ap. Non. in Commod. sim. Aufon. Manil. Rhemn. Iuvenc. &c. V. Vofs. ii. 24. 5 ut Nio- bē. 6 ut diē. sim. famē : quippe stae, ap. Vett. in Gell. ix. 14. 7 &c. 2dae. 8 ac- musēa melē : Lucr. ii. 413. quippe ex -ia, n. 9. quē, nē, vē : cē, potē, ptē, tē. 10 Vofs. ii. 25. 11 ut Palladi, Moeri, moly. Exc. Latina 3ae ex Graecis rae : ut Orestē, Euri- pidi, &c. 12 sim. ubicunque, Claudian de laud. Stilic. 208. ubicunque, Ovid. met. vii. 736. Hujus composita, necubi, sicubi, Saepius corripuntur ; Cavall. p. 446. Semper : Alvar. p. 42. 13 diffyllabum : Martial. xi. 73. xii. 49. ap. Vofs. ii. 26. p. 271. 14 NB. Verba in o Antiquiores potius produxerunt ; quia o propius, tum, ad o Grae- corum accederet : Posteriores vero saepius corripuere ; quia paulo tum celerius, quam veteres efferrent. Vofs. ii. 27. p. 276. 15 ut huic hoc malō, hunc Athō. 16 quippe No- mina Secundae : tamen laudandō, Nemesian. ecl. 2. 80. spatiandō, Avit. ap. Prisc. xviii. p. 1136. faciendō, patiendō, Aufon. de 12 Caes. 65. vigilandō, Juvenal. 3. 232. tegendō, Ovid. heroid. 9. 126. . medicandō, Tibull. iii. 6. 3. NB. Credo, jam Augusti aetate, ultima in Gerundiis ejusmodi efferebatur, quasi sesquitempus haberet. Maro igitur, primaevam eorum attendens naturam, veritus est corripere : Caeteris satis visum, si non offenderent aures cujusquam. Vofs. ii. 27. p. 276. 17 al. endo ma- nu, i. e. in manu : Lucret. ii. 1095. iv. 776. &c. 18 sim. Caetera, quibus s eliditur. 19 i. e. non molestum : Lucill. sat. 30. ap. Non. sim. Lucret. iii. 200. iv. 716. 20 at eam licentiam Posteriores penitus improbarunt. Vofs. ii. 32. p. 295. 21 ut hic, adverbium. 22 at nec, Manil. i. ap. Vofs. ii. 15. p. 219. 23 Pronomina. hoc, abl. long. V. Vofs. ii. 29. p. 283. 24 quibus locis corripī creditur, facē scriptum fuit. Vofs. ii. 29. p. 283. 25 Enn. &c. ap. Vofs. ii. 30. p. 286. . at, per caesuram, Jovēm, Ovid. amor. ii. 1. 15. illām, Propert. ii. 32. 45. 26 ut hymēn. Aeneān, Maeonidēn. Cimme- riōn ad arces : Tibull. iv. 1. 94. 27 ut Orphēōn, Ossān, Ityn, Deidamiān, Ibīn. 28 quae efferuntur per Apocopen : ut egōn' satīn', &c. 29 ut nomēn. 30 ut Peliōn, Iliōn, &c. 31 gaudia multa : Enn. ap. Gell. xii. 4. 32 ut Celtibēr. 33 Inclinata Latinitate, multi composita a par corripere solent. Vofs. ii. 30. p. 287. 34 heroid. 15. 79. 35 ut oratōr 36 ut Pallās, -antis. 37 ut Pallās, -adis.

1 ut valde, meritō. NB.

Adjectiva 3tae, cum in

Adverbia

transcunt, ul-

timam ha-

bent bre-

vem : ut su-

ve rubens hy-

acinthus &c.

Alvar. p. 41.

2 ut fruf-

trā. at fruf-

trā, Avien.

in Arat. &

Recentiores.

V. Vofs. ii.

24. p. 266.

3 & Quin-

tum Grae-

cum (Alvar.

p. 39.) a no-

minativis

productis : ut

Aeneā, Pal-

lā, &c. Ca

vall. p. 432.

Anominibus

in -tes corri-

piuntur : ut

Orestā, Thy-

phē.

38 V. p. 22. J.

\* **A** produc<sup>r</sup>; reliquas rapis<sup>r</sup>: 1 (i) in Mediis BREVIS **Ap**, ub. (ii) Duc (1) Primis **Es**; **Id**: (2) Mediis **af**, ab: **Ev**: **Id**que. quantitatem percallendam, operae erit (1) Versus memoriter cognoscere; (2) & Exceptio- nes reliquas frequenter & clava voce legere. (ii) Propriorum, utpote quae rarius usurpan- tur, notitia rectius haurietur ex Smetio, Cavallo, & Labbé.

\* (i) Ad Ap- pellativorum

### Excipiet

**PRIMIS**: (b) cūbare. dūbitare. gūber- nare. jūba, jūbar, jūbere rībeta, rībus. tū- ba, tūbus. tūbi. (c) cūculus, cūculus, cūcu- mis, cucurbita. lūcrum. (d) pūdor. rūdis. sūdēre, sūdes. tūdes (g) fūga. jūgum. pū- gil. rūgire. tūguriū. (l) cūlex, cūlina, cūlulus. fūlica. gūla. mūlier. (m) crūmēna, cūmera, cūminum, cūmulus. hūmerus, hū- mus. nūmerus, nūmisma. rūma, rūmex. tūmere. (n) cūneus. tūnica. (p) cūpere, cūpressus. dūplex. lūpus. sūpēre, sūprum, sūpellex, sūper, sūpinus. ūpupa. (r) fūre- re. mūria. nūrus. spūrius. (s) pūillus. sū- fūrus. (t) cūtis. frūtex, fūturus. mūtilus. plūteus, pūteus, pūtus. rūtellum, rūtīlus. scūtica. trūtina. (v) flūvius. plūvia.

**MEDIIS**: (b) c. lūber, cucūbare. lucūbrare, lugūbris. marūbium. titūbare. (c) volūcer. (l)<sup>3</sup> curcūlio. nebūlo. petūlans. (m)<sup>3</sup> au- tūmare. collūmen, cucūmis. (r)<sup>3</sup> camūrus. purpūra. satūreia. tūguriū. (t) arbūtus. defrūtum.

### reliquae

#### PRIMIS.

**A** (b) lābes. pābulum. tābes, tābum. v. vel. flābellum. (c) brāchium. cācabus. fā- cundus. grāculus. māceries, mācerare, mā- china. plācare. v. vel. vācillare. (d) cādūceus, clādes. rādere, rādix. spādix, suādere. vā- dere. (g)<sup>4</sup> āgēa. lāgopus. māgalia. trāgula. vāgari, vāgina, vāgire. (l) āla, ālea. bālaena, bālare, bālīsta. cāligo, cālo. hālec, hālo. pāla, pālari. quālis. scālae, squālere. tālea, tālis, tālus. v. vel. pālātium. (m) āmen- tum, āmes. cāmus, clāmare. dāma. grāmen. hāmus. lāmentum, lāmina. rāmex, rāmus. squāma. (n) fānum. gāneo, grānum. jā- nuā. lāna. nānus. pānis. rāna. lānus. vānus. (p) cāpo, crāpula. pāpilio. rāpum. sāpo, sāperda, scāpus. vāpulare. (r) āra, ārea. bā- ris. cārica, cārus. glārea, gnārus. nāres. pārus. rārus. vārus. (s) bāsiū. cāseus. lā- ser. nāsus. (t) āter, ātrium. crāter, crātes. frāter. grātus. māter, māteria, māturus. prātum. stlāta. vātes. (v) clāva, clāvis, clāvus. flāvus. gāvīsus. nāvis, nāvus. pāvus, prāvus. rāvis. suāvis.

**E** (b) crēber. ēbrius. glēba. sēbum. (c) seculum. (d) mēdica. rēdo. sēdare. (l) celā- re. felis, felix. tēla, tēlum. vēles, velox, vēlum. (m) clēmens. nēmo. sēmen, sēmi- ta. tēmetum, tēmo. (n) pēne, pēnis, pē- zula, plēnus. Grēna, strēnuus, vēna, vēnari,

vēnum. - vel v phrēnesis. (p) rēpere. sēpes, sēpia. (r) ērūca. fēriac. plērique. spēro. vē- rātrum, vērus. (t) crēta. rēte. sēta. tēter.

**I** (b) sībula. hybēnus. ibis. libra. scri- bere, scriblita, sibilus. vibex, vibarnum. (c) ficus. icere. licium. mīca. pīca. fīca, spīca. trīca. vīcus. (d) fidere, idus. nidēre, nīdor, nīdus. ridēre. sidere, sidus, stridere. (g) figere, fligere. frīgilla, frīgus. pyga. viginti. (l) bīlis. fīlius, fīlum. ilē, ilēx. lī- lium. miles. pilentum, pileus/psilothrum. vilis. (m) bīmus. cīmex, crīmen, cyma. lima, limax, limen, limus. mīmus. rīma, sīmus. vīmen. (n) clīnare, crīnis. finis. li- nea, linum. pīnus. quīmatu, quīnus. rīhno- ceros. scrīnium, spīna. trīmus, trīnus. vīnum. (p) grīphus, pīpīre. rīpa. sīparium, sīphon. sīpare, sīpes. typhōn. vīpera. (r) dīrus. gy- rus. īra, īris. mīrus. pīrata. pītuita, pyra- mis. spīrare, stīria, syrinx. tyro. vīres, vīrus, vīfere. (t) clītellae, chrysendeton, chryso- lithus. mītis, mytilos. pytisīna. rītus. tī- tillare, trīticum. vīta, vītare, vītis, vītupē- rare. zīthum.

**O** (b) gōbio. rōbur. sōbrius. v. vel. ōbex. (c) pōculum. (d) lōdix. nōdus. ōdīf- se. pōdex. rōdere. (f) scrōfa. (l) bōletus. cōleus, cōliphium. dōlium. ōlim. prōles. sōlari. (m) cōmis. ōmen, ōmentum. pō- mus, prōmere. (n) cōnari. dōnec, dōnum. pōne, prōnus. (p) cōpia, cōpula. drōpax. scōpac, stlōpus. tōphus. (r) cōram, cōri- tus. glōria. lōrum. mōrus. ōra, ōrare. plō- rus. sōrex: v. vel. cōralium (s) prōfa. (t) ōtium, tōtus. (v) ōvum.

#### MEDIIS

**A** (c)<sup>5</sup> cloāca. irācundus. mērācus, mustāceum. novācula. opācus. pistācium. farrācum. (d) cicāda. (g) chorāgus, cōā- gulum. farrāgo. imāgo, indāgo. oleāginus. virāgo. (l)<sup>5</sup> aretālogus. magālia, mapā- lia. landālium, (m) contāmino. exāmen. (n)<sup>5</sup> arānea. lucānica, lupānar. (p) pro- sāpia. sināpi. (r)<sup>5</sup> amāracus, amārus, avārus. falārica. tiāra. (s) agāso. bonāsus. colocāsia. omāsum. (t)<sup>5</sup> fanāticus. grabā- tum. lupātum. palātium, palātum, pīrata. theātrum. verātrum.

**E** (c)<sup>6</sup> verēcundus. (d)<sup>6</sup> acrēdula. cu- pēdiae. monēdula. verēdus. v. vel. sicēdu- la. (l)<sup>6</sup> contumēlia. famelicus, fidelia. (m)<sup>6</sup> racēmus, vindēmia, volēmus. (t)<sup>6</sup> v. vel. vīctus.

**I** (c)

labae

\* 4 a, po  
& pag

3 dic Al  
est um  
est uri-

5 Abilis,  
an-is,

ates, -  
6 Etula.

esimus  
7 Idō, v  
nomine

tna, -u  
tīstius a

8 ites, itī  
monia,

na, femīn

pīnus, pa  
cīnus, urb

quae mate  
&c. Anim

auritus, &

**I** (c)

cula, apri  
craticula,

febricula,

lorīa, lu  
pediculus,

redimiculu

culofus. teg

ticula, um

um, formi

castigare. t

vestigal, ve

lus, asylun

pīlus. vespe

trīmus. opt

(n) acina

pag. 23. li

Errata sunt & alia non  
paucā, praenimia festina-  
tione amissa, quae, con-  
festo systemate, corrigentur.



## PRIMIS

\* 4 a, post F, B, prae g, Duc: plāgium, flāgro, curta,  
& pagur. u Rape, consona si prae est: flūvida longum.

## MEDIIS

3 dic Ul-us<sup>10</sup>, -a, -um; atque ūlor: esto cucūlus, adulor.

est umen a brevibus<sup>11</sup>, positu ductisque supinis<sup>12</sup>.

est uri. nominibus<sup>13</sup>, meditativis quoque verbis<sup>14</sup>.

5 Abilis, ābulum, & ābrum est. āteus, ācul-um, -us. al-c, -is.

an-is, -us, āneus. ar-c, -is, & ārius: ast hilāris dic.

ates, -tor, -trix, -tim, -rius, ātilis, āticus, ātus.

6 Ecūla. & edo. el-a, -is. ētus, -na, -num: ast hebēnus dic.

ēsimus. ēta, ētus, -rum, -tud: nepēta, vegetus, dic.

7 Ido, vel igo, nomen. & ile; sed insile. & ilis

nomine ducta; humilis, & dapsilis, -atilis esto.

ina, -um, -nus<sup>15</sup>. sed inus<sup>16</sup> tempus<sup>17</sup>, & non-animata<sup>18</sup>.

ittius a verbis<sup>19</sup>: itus de nomine<sup>20</sup>: & ita,

8 ites, itis, Graeca<sup>21</sup>. atque Itinor, ōciniumque.

mōtia, mōnium. & ōtus, & ōrium<sup>22</sup>, & ōrius. oſus.

\* Figuræ, in in-  
teriori margine hujus  
paginae, respondent fi-  
guris in adversa pa-  
gina. <sup>10</sup> it. -ulofus:  
ut siticulofus. <sup>11</sup> ut  
monūmentum, a mo-  
nītum. <sup>12</sup> ut tegū-  
mentum. Exc. instrū-  
mentum. <sup>13</sup> exc. pe-  
nūria. <sup>14</sup> exc. cucū-  
rire, ligūrire, scatū-  
rire. <sup>15</sup> Nomina: ut  
hemina, &c. Exc. aci-  
nus, androgynus, apī-  
nac, apyrinon, asi-  
nus, coccinum, cophi-  
nus. dominus. faci-  
nus, fascinum, fisci-

na, femina, fraxinus, fuscina. gausapina. lamina. machina. nundinae. pagina, pam-  
pinus, pastinum, patina. sabina, sarcina, succinum, susinum. terminus, trutina. un-  
cinus, urbana. xerampeline. <sup>16</sup> Adnomina. <sup>17</sup> Exc. matutinus, vespertinus. <sup>18</sup> vel  
quæ materiam, ex qua res aliqua facta sit, significant: ut bombycinus, crystallinus,  
&c. Animata producuntur: ut caninus, ferinus, &c. <sup>19</sup> ut supposititius, &c. <sup>20</sup> ut  
auritus, &c. <sup>21</sup> Exc. ammodites, hypocrita. <sup>22</sup> Exc. promontorium.

3 (C) amīcula, amīcus, anticus, apī-  
cula, aprīcus. canīcula, cervīcal, clavīcula,  
craticula, cunīculus, cutīcula. febrīcito,  
febrīcula, formica. laſerpīcium, leſtica,  
lorīca, lumbrīcus. mendīcus, myrīcae.  
pedīculus, perīculum, poſtīcus, pudīcus.  
redīmīculum, rubrīca. ſitīculofus, ſomnī-  
culofus. tegetīcula. verrīculum, vesīca, vi-  
tīcula, umbilīcus, urtīca. (D) <sup>7</sup> fastidi-  
um, formidare. trucidare. (G) <sup>7</sup> aurīga.  
caſtigare. faſtigium, fatigare. praefſtigiae,  
veſtigal, veſtigare, uropygium. (I) <sup>7</sup> aſi-  
lus, aſylum. conchylīum, cordyla. pom-  
pilus. veſpertilio. (M) enthymēma. ma-  
trīmus. opīmus. quadrīmus. rudimentum.  
(N) acīnaces. omnino, opīnari. paſtina-

ca, propinare, pulvinar. (P) colyphium.  
obſtipus. (Q) antiquus. obliquus. (T) apy-  
rinon. collyrium. equiria. papyrus. (S) di-  
viſus. equiſo. gaviſus. laliſio. (T) <sup>7</sup> caſ-  
ſita, catamītus, corbīta, corītus. fulgurī-  
tus. galerīta. hermaphroditus. margarīta,  
mephītis, multītium. novītius. paraſītus,  
perītus, picuita. recutītus. ſcriblīta. teu-  
chītes. virītum. v vel -fortuitus.

Q (U) octōber. (G) octōginta. (I) prae-  
ſtōlor. (M) abdōmen. (N) <sup>8</sup> cicōnia, co-  
lōnus. idōneus. oſtōnus. patrōnus. (R) <sup>8</sup> a-  
dōrea, aurōra. cibōrium. petōritum.  
(S) <sup>8</sup> alōſa. (T) aegrōtus. nicerōtia-  
num.

## EMENDATIONES QUÆDAM INSIGNIORES.

- pag. 23. lin. 1. Anceps cujusvis erit ultima syllaba Versus.  
4. E breve. (i) Duc (1) adnomine nata Adverbia, praeter  
5. haec, magē, tum benē, tum male: (2) duc Monosyllaba, praeter  
6. Encliticas; (3) duc Sextum quintae; (4) Algē, ſimileſque  
9. praecipiente modo; (5) ohē, fermeque, famēque.  
(ii) ANCIPITES cavē, ſalvē, valē, reſpondē, vidēque;  
clarē, infernē, internē, ferē, longēque, ſupernē.  
10. O varia, ergo, modō, ferō, citō, verō, profeſſō,  
omnino; fors crebrō: caetera nomine nata  
duc Adverbia. (i) CORRIPIAS cedō, ne-ſciō, & immō.  
26. Is breve. (i) Duc (1) Caſus Plurales: (2) is quoque Rectis,  
27. quēis -inis, -itis, & -entis: (3) verbum is quod dabit itis:  
(4) & grātis, glis, viſque, foris. (ii) VARIANTUR cīs, bīs.

D

Errata sunt & alia non  
paucā, praenimiam festina-  
tione amissa, quae, con-  
fecto systemate, corriguntur.

PES est dimensio certis syllabarum temporibus definita. *Talae. rhet. c. 16.*

VERSUS<sup>1</sup> est numerus poeticus, certos pedes, & certis locis collocatos, continens<sup>2</sup>.

PEDES<sup>3</sup>.

## FIGURÆ PROSODICÆ

Disyllabi	Pyrichius <sup>4</sup>	uv	<i>Scandendis Versibus . . h . e . . Pedibus Distinguendis<sup>14</sup>.</i>				
	Spondeus	--	Vocales SYNALOEPHA vorat; simul m <sup>15</sup> ECTHIPSIS <sup>16</sup> ,				
	Iambus	u-	s Cascis <sup>17</sup> . at io! hei! heu! simul o! proh! vah! vac <sup>18</sup> ,				
	Trochaeus <sup>5</sup>	-u	<i>Licentia Poëtica,</i>				
	Tribrachys <sup>6</sup>	uuu	GRÆCISMO fit hiatus, sublata Synaloepha <sup>19</sup> .				
Trisyllabi	Molossus <sup>7</sup>	---	CRASIS * Contracta <sup>20</sup> ; Divisa DIÆRESIS effert <sup>21</sup> .				
	Anapaestus <sup>8</sup>	uu-	SYSTOLE ducta Rapi <sup>22</sup> : correpta DIASTOLE Ducit <sup>23</sup> ,				
	Dactylus <sup>9</sup>	-uu	<i>Praecipue in CÆSURA<sup>24</sup>,</i>				
	Bacchius <sup>10</sup>	u--	post	ium	zum	zum	sum pedem
	Antibacch <sup>11</sup>	-uu	invalidus, animus, hominis, & avis, & ovis est.				
	Amphibrac <sup>12</sup>	u-u	τρισημιμερής, πενσημ. έρσημ. ενσημ. ενδελχημιμερής.				
	Creticus <sup>13</sup>	-u-	femi-	3us	5us	7us	9us 11us (-pes <sup>25</sup> )

Quadrisyllabi: Proceleusmaticus u u u u : Choriambus - u u - , &c<sup>3</sup>.

\*

συνίζησις, EPISYNALOEPHA, συνκαφάνησις  
elision vocalis ante vocalem in eadem voce.

(c) anteit, meus, graveolens, alvearia, deerrant, antehac.

(i) omnia, iisdem, semihermes, semihomines, semiusti. (u) & tenuior<sup>26</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> five, ut Vulgo dicitur, *Carmen.*

<sup>2</sup> NB. Invenustus est in Versu Rhythmus, licet Poëtis Principibus nonnunquam exciderit. e. g. *Ora citatorum dextra contorsit equorum*: Virg. *Æ.* xii. 373. sim. ii. 566. iii. 549. vii. 16. ix. 634. xii. 903. *Ovid.* met. iii. 251. xiii. 279. heroid. 8. 29. art. am. i. 59, 259, &c. V. p. 24. n. 30. & *Fabric.* de re poet. vii. p. 678.

<sup>3</sup> Sunt & alii pedes, quatuor, quinque, sex syllabarum, ad 124<sup>4</sup>; quos Grammaticorum \* V. Giesfenses, poet. i. 7. otiosa p. 144. Manutium, gram. p. curiosi. 302. Caesium Bassum, de metr. tascom. p. 2664. Plotium, de metr. menta p. 2624. est. sed sufficit hos scire. *Comen. gram. eleg. c. 10. p. 88.*

<sup>4</sup> *pariambum* alii vocant. *Quintil.* ix.

<sup>4</sup> *hegemonia* alii. *Plot. de metr.* p. 2665.

<sup>5</sup> *Choreus*, *Quintil.* ix. 4.

<sup>6</sup> *trochaeus*, *Quintil.* ix. 4.

<sup>7</sup> *vortumnus*, *extensipes*, quem alii *hippium*, vel *chanium* dicunt. *Diom.* iii. p. 475.

<sup>8</sup> ἀντιάκτολον Graeci nominant. *Diom.* iii. p. 474.

<sup>9</sup> Graeci ἀολιπκόν appellant. *Diom.* iii. p. 474.

<sup>10</sup> *oenotrius*, *tripodius*, *saltans*; quem Graeci *pariambum* dicunt. *Diom.* iii. p. 475.

<sup>11</sup> *palimbacchius*: *Quintil.* ix. 4. *latius*, *saturnius*; quem quidam *proponticon*, alii *thessaleon* vocant. *Diom.* iii. p. 475.

<sup>12</sup> *janus*, qui & *scolius*. *Diom.* iii. p. 475.

<sup>13</sup> *rarius amphimacer*, *Quintil.* ix. 4. *fescennius*, *Diom.* iii. p. 475.

<sup>14</sup> NB. Aliter ab aliis secantur carmina per diversos pedes. verum, hoc tibi prae oculis habeas, facillimum quemque pedem proponendum, ut promptior sese offerat oratio. iccirco etiam caesurae inventae sunt, ut dactylis contenti essemus; neque cogere remur abire ad choriambos. pedes enim quadrisyllabi lentius subeunt animum scribentis. nihil autem infelicius, quam quum animus poetæ distrahitur a sententiis, numerorum difficultate. *Scalig. poet. ii. 16. p. 142.*

<sup>15</sup> m Vetustissimi non semper subtrahant. *Prisc. i. p. 556.* exempla adducit ex *Lucretio* (i. 362, 363, 367.) & *Juvenale* ubi corporis, pro corporum, (9.119.) legunt *Lambin.* & *Creech.* *Gifanius*: multaue apud *Terentium*, aliosque *Comicos*, commemorat *Micyllus*, de re metr. i. p. 143. V. p. 23. n. 25.

<sup>16</sup> (I) Praecipue in fine Verborum, ante h, aut vocalem sequentis: ut *Monstrum horrendum in-forme in-gens*, cui-lumen a-demptum: *Virg. Æ.* iii. 658. *Reni-det us-quequa-que*, seu ad-rei-ventum est: *Catull.* 40. 2. *Tu in me ita es, -hem!* in te ut ego sum, ac-tu me ibi a-ma, ut te ego amo hic jam: *Farnab. rhet. p. 41.* ex *Taubmanni*, & *Albertii* pentametris, ap. *Giefs.* ii. i. p. 185. (II) Nonnunquam in fine Versus, proximo a vocali incipiente: ut, *Omnia Mercurio similis*, vocem-que, coloremque, Et crines flavos. . . *Virg. Æ.* iv. 558. Et spumas miscet argenti, vivaque sulfura, Idaeasque pices. . . *Virg. G.* iii. 449. sim. ii. 69. Aut dulcis musti Vulcano decoquit humo-rem, Et foliis undam. . . *Virg. G.* i. 295. sim. *Æ.* vii. 160. Hujusmodi versus *Hypermetri* vocantur.

Notes Continued, p. 32.

NB.



## Denominantur Carmina,

(prout, eo vocabulo, nunc Versus singularis, nunc totum Poëma significatur)

1 ab AUCTORIBUS, qui aut primi in-  
enerunt, aut plurimum usi sunt; *Archilo-*  
*bium, Sapphicum, &c.*

2. a COMPOSITIONE: (1) *Monoco-*  
*n\**, \* rarissime *Adonicum*, Boët.  
ersuum, i. metr. 7. *Elegiacum*, Aufon.  
encre lud. 7. sap. v. 278. Capell. nupt.  
nico, Philol. Heliod. Eth. iii. &c.  
2) *Dicolon*, duobus; (3) *Tricolon*, tribus;  
&c. V. n. 10.

3. a DEPOSITIONE: Versus (1) *Brachy-*  
*catalecticus*, cui desunt duae syllabae: (2)  
*Catalecticus*, cui deest una syllaba: (3)  
*Acatalecticus*, cui nec deest quidquam,  
nec abundat: (4) *Hypercatalecticus*, cui  
abundat syllaba, quae si eliditur princi-  
pio sequentis versus, versus dicitur *Hy-*  
*permeter*. V. p. 26. n. 16. II.

4. a MATERIA (I) in Laetis: (1) *Apo-*  
*baterion*, quo discedentes, (2) *Epibaterion*,  
quo reduces populares suos adloquuntur.  
(3) *Epinicion*, quo victoribus gratulamur.  
(4) *Epithalamium*<sup>1</sup>, quo nuptiae, (5) *Ge-*  
*metblacum*, quo natales celebrantur. (6)  
*Propempticum*<sup>2</sup>, quo abeuntes votis profe-  
quimur, <sup>1</sup> *Gamelion, Hymenaeus,*  
& bonis *Talassio*.

ominibus. <sup>2</sup> *Αποπαινω, Ὀδοπο-*  
(7) *Scolion*, in *ἐκόν, Πεποικημέν.*  
convivi- <sup>3</sup> *Naeniae, Inferiae, Mono-*  
*diae, &c.*

is, quo laudes fortium virorum celebran-  
tur, &c. (II) in Tristibus: *Elegia*, car-  
men lugubre (1) *Epicedion*<sup>3</sup>, in defunctos,  
(2) *Epitaphium*, in tumulis. (3) *Ithrenus*,  
in eversione urbium, aut regionum. (III)  
in Laudandis: (i) *Encomiasticum*, in lau-  
dem, (1) *Hymnus, Dei*; (2) *Paedenterion*,  
praeceptorum; (2) *Panegyricum*, quo-  
rumvis, pro concione. (ii) *Soterion*, quo  
deo, pro salute praestita, gratias agimus.  
V. Farnab. Ind. Poët.

5. a NARRANDI MODO (I) *Exegeticum*,  
quod rem narrat sub auctoris persona: (II)  
*Dramaticum*, adscitis aliis personis<sup>1</sup>.

est. <sup>1</sup> *Dramatis PARTES* (I) *Prima-*  
riae sunt (i) *Protafis*, qua propo-  
nuntur consilia rei gerendae. (ii)  
*Epitafis*, qua consiliorum fit pro-  
gressus; turbaeque aut excitantur,  
aut intenduntur. (iii) *Catastafis*,  
qua dubius rei eventus haeret. (iv)  
*Catastrophe*, quae, inopinato con-  
silio & rerum eventu, drama  
concludit. (II) *Secundariae* sunt (i)  
*Actus*, pars dramatis, diversas ac-  
tiones pro diversitate partium (quas

tu memoravimus) continens\*, (ii)  
confi- *Scena*, ac-  
citur. tus pars,

(1) si- quam per-  
ve Co- sonarum  
moe- ingressus,  
dia & sermo-  
sit, cinatio  
civi- constituit.  
les & (III) *Ac-*  
pri- cessoriae,  
vatas quae, ex-  
actio- tra actum,  
nes re- intellec-  
prae- tus aut de-  
sen- lectionis  
tans, causa, ad-  
exitu hibentur:  
lac- (i) initio,  
to, (1) *Argu-*  
stylo mentum, five summa: (2) *Prolo-*  
popu- gus, five praefatio. (ii) inter actus  
lari<sup>2</sup>; (1) *Chorus*, cum plurium persona-  
(2) si- rum concentu aut etiam saltatione,  
ve ad virtutes adhortans, auctori pa-  
Tra- trocinans, &c. (2) *Mimus*, ridi-  
goe- cula gesticulatio, aliorum mores  
dia, perstringens. § (3) *Satura*, quae  
per- ad leniendam tragoediae atrocita-  
sona- tem inducebatur, cum jocosum pe-  
rum tulantia, & amarulentia § (4) *Atel-*  
illu- lana fabella (ab Atella, Oseorum  
trium oppido) natura omnium maxime  
actio- jocosa, & dicaci. V. Scalig. poet.  
nes i. 7. Turneb. adv. iii. 17. x. 27.

ex- (iii) fine: *Epilogus*, fabulae usum  
pri- indicans, vel aliud quidpiam no-  
mens mine poetae monens.

exitu <sup>2</sup> Dicitur & *Comoedia* (1) a Vef-  
infeli- titu *Togata, Palliata, Praetextata,*  
lici, *Trabeata, Planipes*: (2) ab Hu-  
& milibus personis *Tabernaria*: (3)  
stylo ab Argumentis *Amatoria*, ut An-  
gra- dria Terentij; *Calumniatoria*, ut  
vi<sup>3</sup>; Nubes, Ranae, Aristoph. &c.

(3) <sup>3</sup> V. Heins. de constitutione  
five Tragoed.

4 Singula carmina vocantur  
*Idyllia*, vel *Eclogae*: quibus prae-  
celluit, post Theocritum, Virgi-  
lius.

*dia*, ex utraque mista, exhibens aut per-  
sonarum humilium tristem interitum, aut  
illustrum laetam *καταστροφήν*. (ii) vel  
*Bucolicum*, sine scenarum apparatu, agre-  
tium colloquia, & actiones repraesentans<sup>4</sup>.

(III) *Epicum ex Dramatico & Exegetico*

mistum.

D 2

# Genera

## SIMPLICIA

## Carminum

<sup>1</sup> PYRRHICHUM sive PROCELEUSMATICUM.

*Animula* (9) *miserula* (3) *propter* (4) *obit*. Seren. ap. Diomed. iii. p. 513. .... IV. a<sup>2</sup>

### IAMBICUM<sup>3</sup>

*Adē*, (2) *pāter* (3) *suprē* - (4) *mē* : Prudentius, *κρημυγνών*, 6. i. v. 733. .... II. c

*fortū*-*ina* nōn (3) *mūtāt* (4) *gēnās*, licet *superbus ambules* *Sec.* Hor. epod. 4. 5. .... a

*pūgnās*, (2) *ēt ēx* - (3) *āstēs* (4) *tyrān-nos*, Horat. *carmin.* ii. od. 13. v. 31. .... h

*iam tē* (2) *pēmēt* (3) *nōx*, *fā* - (4) *būlaē* (5) *quē mē* - (6) *nēs*. Hor. od. i. 4. 16. .... III. c

*obsequi* - (2) *um āmi* - (3) *cōs vē* - (4) *ritas* (5) *odiūm* (6) *pārit*. Ter. *And.* i. 1. 41. .... a

*ō quid* (2) *solū* - (3) *tis ēst* (4) *beā* - (5) *tiūs* (6) *cūris*. Catull. *carmin.* 32. 7. .... a

*remīt* - (2) *tē pāl* - (3) *liūm* (4) *mibi* (5) *mēum* (6) *quod īm* - (7) *vōlās* (8) *tēs*. .... IV. c

### TROCHAICUM<sup>9</sup>

*nōm ē* - (2) *būr nē* - (3) *que aūrē* - (4) *īm mea renidet in domo* - Hor. od. ii. 18. i. .... II. c

*poēnī* - (2) *cō bēl* - (3) *lōjē* - (4) *cūndō*, (5) *mūā*, (6) *pinnā* - (7) *tū grā* - (8) *dū*. .... IV. c

### DACTYLICUM

*dulcē lō* - (2) *quēntēm*, *dulce videntem*, *Lalagen amabo*. Hor. od. i. 22. 24. .... II. a

*nōs ūbī* (2) *dēdī*-*mus*, quo pius *Aeneas*, &c. Horat. *carmin.* i. 7. 14. .... h

*intēr* - (2) *fidā nī* - (3) *tēntēs vites* acquora Cycladas. Hor. od. i. 14. 19. .... III. a

*illī* - (2) *mōrs grāvis* (3) *incūbāt*, qui, notus nimis omnibus - *Sen. Thy.* 400. .... a

*tē*, *pāter* (2) *ōpīmē*, (3) *mānē nō* - *vo*, Prudent. *κρημυγνών*, 3. v. 343. .... h

*crēsēn* - (2) *tēm sēquī* - *tur* (3) *cūrā pē* - (4) *cūnām*. Horat. *carmin.* iii. 16. 17. .... IV. a

*quid sit* - (2) *fūlū* - *rūm* (3) *crās fūgē* (4) *quātrē*. Horat. *carmin.* i. 9. 13. .... a

*tūpē quid* - (2) *aufū* - *rūs* (3) *tē*, *finē* (4) *tēsē*, *tī-mē*. *Akronius* 20. .... a

*dīcītē* - (2) *iūstī*. (3) *ām mōnī* - (4) *ti*, *ēt nōn* (5) *tēmnerē* - (6) *divōs* 26. *Virg.* .... VI. a

*īnūl* - (2) *sūstīmūs*, (3) *ēst hōmō*, (4) *nēc fā* - (5) *pīt pūē* - (6) *vi īnūlār*. Catull. .... a

### ANAPÆSTICUM<sup>28</sup>

*dēflē* - (2) *ē vīrūm*, quo non alius potuit citius dicere causas, *Senec.* .... I. a

*quī sē* (2) *vōlēt ēj* - (3) *sē pōtēn* - (4) *tēm*, animos domet. Boeth. iii. metr. 5. .... II. c

*ō quām* (2) *īnīferum* *ēst* (3) *pēcī* - (4) *rē mōrī*. *Senec. Agam.* a. 3. v. 600. .... a

### SPONDIACUM sive MOLOSSEUM

*Rōmānī* (2) *vīfūvēs* (3) *Gērmānīs* (4) *dēvīfīs*. *Caes. Bels.* ap. Diomed. iii. p. 513. .... IV. a

\* Postrema semper spondeus sede locatur. .... (Hexametro) .... ferme dactylus in quinta: reliquis sit utervis.

Notes (to N. 6.) Continued, p. 29. the Rest, p. 33.

<sup>2</sup> Pyrrhichius pes, quum sit simplicissimus, primo loco est a nobis positus: quare, qui ex solo puri constarent versus, ante alios fuere statuendi. *Scalig. poet.* ii. 7. p. 134.

<sup>3</sup> *Sim.* legas caetera huius columnae. *z. v. e.* Tetrametrum acatalecticum.

<sup>4</sup> Recipit locis (1) Imparibus - , - *uu*, *uu* - , *uuu*. *Serv. centim.* p. 1818.

&c., aliquando, *uuu* - . *Carvall. iv.* 15.

(2) Paribus, *u* - : *uuu* (*Serv.*) quandoque.

*Voss.* &c., apud Comicos, frequenter *u* - : ita tamen ut multarum brevium iunctura vitetur. *Serv. NB.* (1) Comicis,

quo magis ad pedestrem orationem accedant (1) etiam pedes eos, quos imparibus \* quod imitandum non

sedibus est. *Giesl.* p. 254.

adhibent *f* & *uuu*. *Scalig. Carvall.*

alii, usur- *Sec.* imo *Phaedrus* tam

pant pa- liber est in Jambicis suis,

ribus; ut interdu Hexametrum

*Voss.* Heroicum pro Jambico in-

p. 161. venire liceat. *Giesl.* p. 254.

excepta *u* vel *uuu*. *Voss.*

ut *l* in *illum*, Ter-

ultima: *Andr.* 3. 3. 32. *v* in *invi-*

quam, in *dia*, i. 1. 39. *Sec.*

Jambicis *u* - , in Trochaicis *u* - , semper

occupat. (ii) Utuntur & Elisioni-

bust,

# Genera

## COMPOSITA

## Carminum

### CHOR-IAMBICUM<sup>2</sup>

*eur tū* - (2) *mēt* *flā* 2 - (3) *cūm Tīlōvīm* (4) *tāngērē*? aut (5) *ōlīvūm* 3. .... V. a

*Alcaicum*

<sup>2</sup> Quia durius suo pede claudatur, accipit, in fine, *u* - *u*, vel *u* - . *Serv.*



## Seneca

Alcaicum

Callimachium

Almanium

Galliamicum

Aristophanium

Alcaicum

Phalacticum<sup>9</sup>Sapphicum<sup>12</sup>Archilochium<sup>16</sup>

ex Recentibus V. Marull. in hymn. Meliss. melet. vi. 1. Fabric. od. ii. 4.

<sup>10</sup> Primum esse trochaicum oportet.

quem, quum in - \* mutatum viderat

Catullus; ausus est 5 substituere v - 5

alii etiam v v t. Scalig. poet. ii. 58.

<sup>11</sup> dactyli vicem nonnunquam spondeo supplet<sup>12</sup> (1) Dicitur & Hendecasyllabum, eadem ratione qua Phalacticum: cujus habet eisdem pedes, sed aliter dispositos. (2) Ornaturque caesura Penthemeri: ut, Doctores argutae fidicen Thaliae. Hor. od. iv. 6. 25.<sup>14</sup> (1) - v Catullus, exemplo ipsius Sapphus. sed non caret ratione, quod trochaeo sit praclusus

spondeus: sic enim versum reddidere stabiliorem. Scalig. ii. 38. p. 179. (2) - v v Seneca. quod non

temere imitandum. Voss. pr. p. 165. (3) v v Catullus non veritus est, carm. 10, 27. Giesl. p. 248.

<sup>16</sup> Idem est Heroico hexametro, nisi quod Heptametrum sit, & sta sede - v habeat.

Page 28.) &amp; Contractionibus, apud recentiores minus usitatis. dem in Iambico libertas. hi enim iambum amant paribus sedibus. Voss. prof.

(iii) Interdum etiam miscent 4 ut prius, scias, &amp;c, sint monosyllaba; p. 162. V. Manet. gram. p. 369. Melanch. gram. p. 465.

(1) Iambicis Trochaicos, (2) antebac, morum, &amp;c, dissyllaba; introire, 4 Loco v -, admittit - v, &amp; v v v, Anacreon, Giesl. p. 260.

Tetrametris Trimetros, (3) puerpera, &amp;c, trissyllaba. Cavall. p. 513.

Catalecticis Acatalectos, &amp;c. Cavall. xv. 21. p. 513. V. Voss. de re poet. &amp; 6 Loci (1) Imparibus (i) ima sede, v v v admittunt Senecae versus 21; &amp;

Wase, senar. sive de legib. &amp; licent. vet. poet. (ii) stia, v v -; 21; (iii) sta (1) v -, aut - v v, nulli. (II) Pari-

bus Notes Continued, p. 33.

## Carminum

## COMPOSITA

CHOR-IAMBICUM<sup>1</sup>

## JAMBI-DACTYLICUM

## DACTYLO-TROCHAICUM

CHOR-IAMBICUM<sup>1</sup>

## JAMBI-DACTYLICUM

## DACTYLO-TROCHAICUM

CHOR-IAMBICUM<sup>1</sup>

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## JAMBI-DACTYLICUM

## DACTYLO-TROCHAICUM

CHOR-IAMBICUM<sup>1</sup>

## JAMBI-DACTYLICUM

## DACTYLO-TROCHAICUM

<sup>1</sup> Quia durius suo pede claudatur, accipit, in fine, v - v, vel v - -. Serv. centim. p. 1822.<sup>2</sup> v - Alcaeus: durum fecit Horatius, pro iambo spondeum ponendo. Atil. ars. p. 2703.<sup>3</sup> Hor. od. i. 8. 8. 4 aetas. Hor. od. i. 11. 7.<sup>6</sup> it. vvv, - - v, - -, vvv. 7 vel - - v.<sup>8</sup> Catull. carmine divino (64. v. 50.) frustra que a nobis saepe tentato. Scalig. poet. vi. 7. p. 198. Aliud hu-jus generis apud Veteres non reperitur: *Hendecasyllabum*. V. p. 28. 31.<sup>9</sup> al. quia undecim est syllabarum, *Hendecasyllabum*. V. p. 28. 31.<sup>10</sup> al. quia undecim est syllabarum, *Hendecasyllabum*. V. p. 28. 31.<sup>11</sup> ut, *Nimio* [al. *himo*] videas strigosem. Catull. cum not. Jos. Scalig. p. 212.<sup>12</sup> (1) Dicitur & Hendecasyllabum, eadem ratione qua Phalacticum: cujus habet eisdem pedes, sed aliter dispositos. (2) Ornaturque caesura Penthemeri: ut, Doctores argutae fidicen Thaliae. Hor. od. iv. 6. 25.<sup>14</sup> (1) - v Catullus, exemplo ipsius Sapphus. sed non caret ratione, quod trochaeo sit praclusus

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temere imitandum. Voss. pr. p. 165. (3) v v Catullus non veritus est, carm. 10, 27. Giesl. p. 248.

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bus Notes Continued, p. 33.

*Acrostichis*. nomen, aut oratio ex certis vocum variarum literis confecta<sup>2</sup>.  
*Enigma*<sup>3</sup>. Quis bipes, & quadrupes fuit, et tripes, omnia solus<sup>4</sup>? *Auson. idyl. 11. 38.*  
*Aquidicus*<sup>5</sup>. Potando, pugnas porcorum perlege, potor. *Helmontan. in Placent.*  
*Anagramma*<sup>6</sup>. *Ἰησοῦς: Σὺ ἡ δὲ ἰς? ... Jesus: Jus es? ... Ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑξῆς. ... &c. 6.*  
*Cento*, carminis genus est ex particulis alieni carminis confarctum<sup>7</sup>.  
*Χαλιδίς*<sup>10</sup>: *Ars, tridens, rostris, sphinx, praelter, torrida, seps, strix. Lil. gram. p. 5.*  
*Chronologicus*<sup>11</sup>. *Carolus, hic, Iani quinta, sic vinco renatum<sup>12</sup>? Blatru in Nanceid.*  
*Correlativus*<sup>13</sup>. *Pastor, arator, eques, pavi, colui, superavi; capras, rus, hostes; fronde,*  
*Euryalicus*<sup>15</sup>. *Ex quibus insignis pulcherrima Deiopeia. Scalig. [ligone, manu<sup>14</sup>.]*  
*Gryphus*<sup>16</sup>. *Ex nitido (os) & foedo (calum) quod constat, tradis amicae? Scalig. logn.*  
*Πασηξέμματος*<sup>18</sup>. *Duc, zephyre exurgens, purum cum flatibus aequor<sup>19</sup>. [gryph. p. 264<sup>17</sup>.]*  
*Παμμεγής*<sup>20</sup>. *Hei! si, flendi avidus, risum isset ad hos homo tunc nans.*  
*Proteus*<sup>21</sup>. *Perfide, sperasti divos te fallere, Proteu<sup>22</sup>. Scalig. poet. ii. 30.*  
*Retrogradus*<sup>23</sup>. *Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeto. Virg. A. i. 12. [lern.*  
*Rhythmicus*<sup>24</sup>. *Dum manducatis, ne scalpatis, caveatis, &c. ap. Moreau, pr. in sch. Sa-*  
*Tardigradus*<sup>25</sup>. *Innumerabilibus. Constantinopolitani conturbabantur sollicitudinibus<sup>26</sup>. 6.*  
*Tibicen*<sup>27</sup>. *Vestigalibus armamenta referre jubet rex. Scalig. poet. ii. 28.*

<sup>2</sup> five Distinctiones quaedam † versuum, in primis † praecipuae: alias videre est heroico- in *Murm. Buchler. & Bau-*  
rum, qui- *doxian. de re Poët. V. & Spec-*  
bus ob- *tator. 58, 59, 60. Of false*  
lectae *wit.*

se poterunt, quibus dulce est desipere in loco.  
<sup>2</sup> cum nomen alicujus, aut oratio quaevis, exprimitur Literis (i) Versuum singulorum (1) aut Primis: ut *Sybil. orac. ap. Euseb. in vit. Constantin. & Augustin. de civ. dei xviii. 23. (2) aut Primis & Ultimis: ut Liber. ap. De la Bigne, in bibl. patr. tom. 8. (3) aut Primis, Mediis, Ultimis: ut Optatian. ap. Cavall. p. 546. (ii) Verborum singulorum Primis: ut Remm. ap. Cavall. p. 549. NB (I) Huc pertinet, quando, per capitales vocum literas, vocabulum aut sententia colligitur: ut in hoc Lauterbachii: si jungatur Equo Briareus, Rana, Ibis, Echinus, Taurus, Aper, Satyrus; † i. e. EBRIETAS. quid fieri inde putas? monstrum, quo toto nihil est deformius orbe; deliciae juvenum, deliciae senum. Giesf. p. 317. (II) Huc pertinet & Subtilitas Rabani †. hic simul car- † tam despicienda, quam minis, et admiranda. *Scalig. de subtil. numero- 318.**

rum le- † caeterum cum quadam gem fer- *licentia. Scalig. p. 1023.*  
vat primo †: tum imaginem figurarum, situ literarum, explicat, literis in figura inclusis. rursus sensum & historiam continet figurae; atque in his etiam carmina construit: tota vero serie carminum, omnem explicat denuo sensum figurae contentae. sic Cruces, Arboresque, Avesque, aliaeque innumera, hac arte depingit. *Cardan. de subtil. xv. p. 937. V. Spectator. 53. vol. 1. p. 224....* Ita Michael Raidus, Poëta

ingeniosus, Saxonica, Hessiaca, & Herfeldensia Insignia, & Alia quaedam, carminibus inclusit; figurisque suis, & imaginibus omnia affabre expressit... Sic, cum Imperator noster, Augustus Matthias I, Caesarea corona insigniretur; *Selesta ingenia* egregia horum generum specimina ex sese ediderunt: quae Bern. Praetorius collegit, & typis iterum promulgavit. *Giesf. p. 319. (III) Huc pertinet & Publii Optatiani, ad Constantinum Augustum, Acrostichis, Mesostichis, Telestichis, Staurostichis, Peristichis, in Carmine Tetragono, cujus omnes versus constant aequali numero literarum, ap. Cavall. p. 538.*

<sup>3</sup> *Sirpus, Scirpus, vel Scrupus, Gell. vii. 6. oratio obscura, rem notam ambagibus tegens. Scalig. poet. iii. 83. χαλιδίον ζήτημα. Pollux, vi. 19. πμύς, ἡ ἐπιζήμις χίεον ἀπεβλήθην. Clearch. ap. Athen. x. 4 Homo. V. ubivis, historiam Sphingis.*

<sup>5</sup> cujus dictiones omnes ab eadem incipient litera. *Rhen. p. 572. Hujus generis sunt (1) † 136 versibus, ab Hugbaldus Caroli Gallo, monacho Elvenensi. V. Calvi Cardan. de inutil. subtil. xv. laudes † p. 939.*

(2) † *Giesf. poet. 317. Chris- 6 300 pene carminibus, Platus Crucentii Porcii opus non inelegans, cifixus. Cardan. xv. impressum 1644.*

(3) *Pau- pp. 29. 12mo.*

pertas Poëtarum † (4) *Pugna Porcorum 6. 6 clausula, quae ex artificiosa literarum omnium, neque plurium, alicujus nominis transpositione, componitur. Blancus, de ratione anagrammatismi. c. 1. E. G. Ignatius de Loidola: ignis a deo illatus. Benc. ap. Cavall. p. 551. Maria Magdalena: grandia*



*Artificial Versifying*: whereby any one of ordinary capacity, though he understands not one Word of Latin, may be taught, immediately, to make 590490 Hexameter and Pentameter verses, true Latin, true Verse, and good Sense, by JOHN PETER. Sept. 29. 1677. 8vo.

This mighty feat is perform'd by a number of words; the Letters of which he has distributed into tables, to give it an air of mystery. for Hexameters there are 6 tables: each table has 10 cells across; and as many as are necessary to complete the words, downwards: in these the Letters are so dispos'd, that if you take any of the first 9, and add every 9th till the Word is completed, you will have the several words that are here subjoin'd; and, by that means, an Hexameter Verse. So, for Pentameters, the method is the same. The Words are these:

to make HEXAMETER verses\*.

1. Turbida. ignea. pessima. horrida. aspera. martia. barbara. lurida. effera.
2. Fata. signa. damna. bella. vincla. fistra. castra. scorta. tela.
3. Sequi. foris. pati. tuis. domi. patet. puto. palam. ferunt.
4. Praemonstrant. proritant. promittunt. protendunt. producunt. monstrabunt. prae-gignent. praenarrant. promulgant.
5. Tempora. pocula. praelia. verbera. lumina. foedera. agmina. crimina. sidera.
6. Dura. saepe. quaedam. acerba. prava. multa. dira. nigra. saeva.

to make PENTAMETER verses\*.

1. Tetrica. ardua. perfida. improba. ffordida. impia. tristia. turpia. noxia.
2. Praestabunt. praescribunt. concludunt. praedicunt. perficiunt. consummant. conglomerant. significant. procurant.
3. Dura. acta. vina. verba. dicta. facta. labra. arma. astra.
4. Dolosa. pudenda. proterva. nefanda. cruenta. superba. molesta. sinistra. maligna.
5. Nova. aliis. tibi. viris. scio. mea. malis. vides. mihi.

\* Take any one word out of each number, and you will have a true verse.

Page 30 ) grandia mala mea. Cavall. p. 552. Uxor: orcus. Crepund. poet. ap. Nug. venal. p. 56. Slut: lust. Jordan, Wit in a wildern. f. 35. Thrones: thornes. Id. f. 22. &c. NB. Versu anagramma includere, ut difficillimum, ita longe artificiosissimum. tale est (1) Io. Cargae: Rudolphus secundus de Austria imperator: Ardoris vacuus tu de splendore triumphas. (2) Frischlini, Hornmoldti. &c. ap. Giefs. p. 312.

7 Aurat. ap. Caval. v. 9. p. 551.

8 Eustath. ad Il. a. 55.

9 Ita (I) ex Lucano scripsit bellum Belgicum Petrus Christianus, Vefont. 1590. 4to. (II) ex Virgilio (i) vitam Christi (1) Otto Gryphius; Ratisb. 1594. 4to. (2) Alex. Ross. lib. xiii. Lond. 1638. 8vo. pp. 311. (3) Steigmannus, Helmst. 1670. 4to. (ii) epithalamium Ausonius idyl. 13. v. 1163. (iii) alia Alii, (1) partim Editi junctim ab Henr. Meibomio, cum Julii Roscii Hortini de contendendis centonibus praeceptis, Helmst. 1597. 4to. (2) partim Memorati a Fabric. bibl. Lat. p. 233.

10 NB. Non alienum fuerit exigere a pueris, quo sit absolutius os, & expressior sermo, ut nomina quaedam, versusque affectatae difficultatis, ex pluribus asperissime coeuntibus inter se syllabis cate-

natos, & velut confragosos, quam citatissime volvant. χαλεπῶι Graece vocantur. res modica dictu: qua tamen omitta, multa linguae vitia, nisi primis eximuntur annis, inemendabili in posterum pravitare durantur. Quintil. i. 2.

11 Χρονόγραφος, Χρονόμετρος, Επολογμός. cujus literis numeralibus tempus significatur. NB. Huc referre licet nomina Ιστορηα, quae eundem numerum literis comprehensum exhibent. e. g. 666, numerum bestiae (apoc. xiii. 18.) exprimunt (1) רמ"ו ת"ש, (2) תשס"ו, (3) Λατίνος, † Romana, sc. ecclesia. (4) Έκ- † Missa Papae. κλησία Ιταλική. (5) η Μίαρα η Παπική. (6) Paulo V, 6 quomodo huic inscripserunt libros suos assentatores V. Cavall. Pontificii.

p. 555. Giefs. p. 314.

12 h. e. (1) Carolus, Burgundiae dux, (2) victus est (3) Nanceiae (4) duce Renato (5) die quinta Januarii (6) anno post Christum natum 1476.

13 qui relationes habet singularum dictionum praecedentis versus ad singulas sequentium. Cavall. p. 530.

14 quae summatim complectuntur Maronis opera.

15 Κλιμακίαι, Συμπεριουσι. quum ab una crescunt voces syllabatum. Scal. poet. ii. 28.

16 in

## Page 26.

NB. (i) Elisionibus abstinendum, nisi forte Gratiā afferant, *Caval. p. 519.* ut (1) illo Virgilii: *Phyllida amo ante alias*: quod suavitatis est. (2) uti, contra, horrorem incutit, cum de Polyphemo ait: *Monstrum horrendum, &c.* (ii) Durior est Elisio (1) quando longa absorbetur a brevi: ut, *Hoc fletu concussī animi*. . . Virg. ix. 498. (2) initio versus: ut, *Si ad vitulam spectes*. . . Virg. E. 3. 48. (3) aut fine: ut . . . *Aethiopem albus*. Juvenal. 2. 23. V. Voss. ii. 14 p. 204.

<sup>17</sup> ut *Doctus, fidelis, suavis homo, facundus suoque Contentus*. . . Enn. ap. Gell. xii. 4. Et millena aliquot istiusmodi apud Opicos istos inveniuntur. Voss. ii. 16. p. 225.

<sup>18</sup> non eliduntur. nempe affectus, in istis, sistit orationem. Voss. ii. 14. p. 205.

<sup>19</sup> (1) Non mutata quantitate: ut, *Et vera incessu patuit Deū. Ille, ubi matrem.* Virg. Æ. i. 409. *Stant & juniperi, & castaneae hirsutae.* Virg. E. 7. 53. *sim.* Virg. E. 3. 6, 155. G. i. 221. Æ. iv. 509. (2) Mutata quantitate: ut, *Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam.* Virg. G. i. 281. *sim.* E. 3, 79. 6, 44. 8, 108. G. iv. 461. Æ. iii. 211. vi. 507. Catull. 58. 7. — NB. Quam frequens Hiatus ille esse soleat Comicis

† *quem ne committerent, Vetreres d'interjiciebant. nec hoc in compositis solum fecere; ut in redeo, redamo, mederga: sed etiam simplicibus; in prosa quoque. unde, in basi columnae Duilianae rostratae, Praedad. altod. marid, &c. Voss.*

† imo 43 exempla in uno Virgilio observavit Erythraeus, sunt: & de licent. & dilig. carm. Virg. magis p. 38.

illud testarentur; nisi, ejus rei ignorantia, tam multa corrumpere nobis, qui artem corrigendi libros profiterentur. Voss. ii. 14. p. 206.

<sup>20</sup> (i) five *Vocalis*: (1) altera elidatur per EPISYNALOPHAM †, five (2) utraque in diphthongum coalescat per SYNAERESIN † (ii) five *Consona* per SYNCOPEN auferatur: (1) ut † ut, *Phaethon, denarii, Tityre, huic, iis, cui, dii, diis, dehinc, pascentes, dein: Proin, deest, semianimis, a flumi, prout, deorsum, prebendere, ne Reice, seorsum, &c.* V. Vossium, art. capellas. gr. ii. 3, 19. p. 109, 240. & Virg. E. 3. 96. *Sim.* modi *ovinevotus* 32 exempla ap. Virg. adnotat.

Lucr. iii. 890. iv. 1265. (2) *Siquid nostra tuis Adicit vexatio rebus.* Martial. x. 82. 1. *Sim. abicit, Juven. 15. 17. obicit, Lucan. viii. 796. subicit, Lucan. vii. 574. &c.*

<sup>21</sup> ut, *Evoluant, sylvae, pictai, dissoluantur.*

<sup>22</sup> SYSTOLE est (1) in primis in penultima tertiae pluralis perfectorum: ut *steterunt, Virg. Æ. ii. 774. sim.* eadem persona in aliis verbis: Virg. E. 4. 61. G. iii. 283. Var. ap. Non. in Coagulum. Laber. ap. Voss. ii. 21. p. 252. Tibull. ii. 63. 12. Propert. i. 11. 29. Incert. ap. Suet. in Caes. 80. 3. Ter. eun. prol. 20. Hor. sat. i. 10. 45. Martial. xii. 42. Valer. ii. 360. (2) Interdum & aliis †: ut *geometres, Juvenal.*

† NB. in Graecis, Latini ex 3. 76. Diphthongo alteram quandoque eximunt vocalem; quo fit, ut quaedam, nonnunquam, corripantur: ut *conopseum, Hor. epod. 9. 16. Propert. iii. 9. 45. chorea, Virg. Æ. vi. 644. Dionus, Catull. 30. 9. ap. Voss. art. gr. ii. 33. platea, Catull. 15. 7. Hor. ep. ii. 2. 71. Stat. Th. iv. 45.*

<sup>23</sup> ECTASIS (i) Locum habet (1) in primis, in carmine heroico, cum tres breves concurrunt: ut *Arābia, Propert. ii. 3. 15. ii. 10. 16. italia, Virg. Æ. i. 6. Priamides, Virg. Æ. vi. 494.* (2) interdum alibi: ut *āqua, Lucr. vi. 551. 868. ap. Laurenberg. antiquar. & Giesl. poet. i. 2. p. 12†.* † ubi tamen *āqua* Creech. contudit, Enn. cōturnix, Lucret. iv. 640. *destinata, Juvenal. 4. 96. Macedonia, Ovid. met. xii. 466. Theopbila, Martial. vii. 68. tot, Sil. utraque, Aufon. epig. 90. 8. (ii) Fitque, saepius, geminando consonam: ut *cūppedo, Lucret. i. 1081. Cybelle, Lucan. i. 600. quattuor, Virg. tintinnabulum, Juvenal. 6. 440.**

<sup>24</sup> quae syllabam producit, ultimam vocis, primam pedis. V. Voss. ii. 15. p. 216. Τομήν Graeci appellant, nos Incisionem, nonnulli Sectionem. Diom. ii. p. 496. Cæsuræ Exempla videas in Aufon. epig. 72. 4. Catull. 65. 21. Cic. Arat. 36. Hor. od. i. 3. 36: iv. 7. 21. sat. i. 3. 7: i. 9. 21. Juvenal. vii. 11. 14. xiii. 67. Lucan. viii. 358. Lucret. i. 806. Ovid. art. am. ii. 281. met. i. 660. ii. 771. iii. 546. iv. 719. v. 624. vii. 644. ix. 612. xiii. 549. 556. epist. xiv. 1. fast. i. 17. iv. 719. trist. ii. 359. Stat. Th. i. 355. iv. 224, 287. Tibull. 4. 8. Val. Flacc. v. 539. 610. Virg. G. i. 31. 419. ii. 5. Æ. iii. 464. v. 853. x. 394.

<sup>25</sup> Ex



## Page 26.

<sup>25</sup> Ex his, in versu Hexametro (1) frequentissimus est Quintus semipes; V. Gell. xviii. 15. (2) rarissimus Undecimus semipes; &, nisi exquisito utaris iudicio, versum omnino reddit duriores: quae causa est cur a Grammaticis fere soleat praeteriri. Voss. prof. p. 141.

<sup>26</sup> Omnium istorum exempla legere est apud poetas: ex quibus paucula adduxisse suffecerit. Virgilii est in E. 8. 81, uno nodemque igni. & A. x. 487, una eademque via. & A. xii. 84, qui candore nives

anteirent. Sed inprimis id facit in pede ultimo, ut etiam hypermeter tum versus possit videri, uti A. vii. 33. assuetae ripis volucres, & fluminis alveo &c. Haec qui non consideret, facile in quantitate labetur. ita primam in pituita corripere non dubitabit, quia apud Horatium sit (ep. i. 1. 108.) praecipue sanus, nisi cum pituita molesta est. at hic trisyllabum est: produci vero primam, indicat istud Persij (2. 57.) somnia pituita qui purgatissima mittunt. Voss. art. gr. ii. 14. p. 208.

## Page 27.

An. Epic poem is a probable, marvellous narration of an important enterprize, or great suffering of some illustrious person, extended by various incidents, and related with dignity, in verse of the sublime stile, to give delight and instruction. V. Sir R. Blackmore, *ess. on Epic Poetry*. vol. 1.

<sup>6</sup> a PEDUM GENERE: (1) *Purum*, quod ex uno genere constat\*, (2) *Impurum*, quod \* *Jambica* & *Trochaica*, quum alios *Pura* inveniuntur, quod raro fit, pedes elegantiores sunt quam in caeteris habet generibus. admittos.

<sup>7</sup> a PEDUM NUMERO: *Monometrum*, *Dimetrum*, *Trimetrum*, *Tetrametrum*, &c. (1) in Jambicis, Trochaicis, Anapaesticis, singula metra per pedes duplices computant. \* hinc *Jambicum Trimetrum*, do\*: dicitur *Senarium*, quia constat sex (2) in pedibus.

Caeteris, per simplices. *Serv. centim.* p. 1817.

## Page 29.

bus (1) ultima semper habent *u* -, (2) 2da & 4ta nonnunquam admittunt *uuu*. V. *Avant ap. Giefs.* p. 256.

<sup>7</sup> Dicitur & *Scaxon*, five *Choliambus*: habetque sede 2da, 4ta, 5ta, solum *u* -: 6ta -.

<sup>8</sup> Catull. 25. 6. Constat ex dimetro acatal. & catal. *Taubman. schediazm.* p. 201.

<sup>9</sup> Recipit locis (1) Imparibus *uuu*\*, & nonnunquam - *uu*. quae - *u* solum habere debet. *Serv. cent.* *Cavall. Giefs.* &c.

*tim.* p. 1819. (2) Paribus, - -, - *uu*, *uuu*, *uuuu* (Voss. p. 163.) & *uuuu* (Cavall. p. 503.) apud licentiosissimos Comicos. *Giefs.* p. 264. NB. COMICI, quos pedes habere diximus sedibus paribus, iisdem etiam utuntur imparibus, praeterquam in regione septima. Voss. p. 163.

<sup>10</sup> al. *Euripideum*.

<sup>11</sup> *Port. Licin. ap. Gell. xvii. 21.*

<sup>12</sup> *u* -, *u* -, Catull. *uu* -, Boeth.

<sup>13</sup> - *u*, *u* -, Catull. imo, *u* - semper adhibet, *carm.* 62.

<sup>14</sup> Fit (1) ex Pentametro, dempta syllaba: ut, O & praesidium, dulce decusque meum. (2) ex Hexametro, dempta medio syllaba longa, & sine duabus: ut, Jam, jam, nulla mora est, me me [sequor en] modo ducite, pergam.

<sup>15</sup> vel *u* -.

<sup>16</sup> Durissimum est (1) cui deest penthemimeris: ut, Haec nostrae quoque sententia mentis erat. ap. *Diomed.* iii. p. 502. (2) cui elisio est in Penthemimeri: ut, Troja virum, & virtutum omnium acerba cinis, Catull. 69. 99. *sim.* 72. 6. & 77. 26. (3) cui monosyllabis clauduntur hemistichia: ut, Aut facere haec a te dictaque factaque sunt. Catull. 77. 8. (3) cui in fine vox est duabus syllabis longior: nisi res arduas aut tristes, cum languore quodam

## Page 21.

dam aut gravitate describamus. V. *Acidal.*  
de *carm. eleg. & Dus. praecid.* in *Tibull.*

c. 9.

<sup>17</sup> vel - .

<sup>18</sup> vel - u u.

<sup>19</sup> *Penthemimeris* produci potest: ut,  
*Vinceris, aut vincis: haec in amore tota*  
*est.* *Propert.* ii. 8. 8. *sim.* ii. 24. 4. *Catull.*  
101. 6.

<sup>20</sup> *lud. sept. sap.* v. 278.

<sup>21</sup> *Pentametrum* dicitur, quia sic me-  
tuntur: *Tertius est spondeus: postremis*  
*anapaestus; In primis spondeus erit, vel*  
*dactylus, ut vis. e. g. Vūlgūs ā-mīcīlī-ās*  
*ū-tīlītā-ē prōbāt.* *Ovid. pont.* ii. 3. 8.

<sup>22</sup> *Longum, Enn. Hexametrum, Cic.*  
*Διαιχδόν, Graec. Epos, Procl.*

<sup>24</sup> rarissime (1) u u -: ut *Flūvīōrum rex*  
*Eridanus:* *Virg. G. i.* 482. (2) u u u u:  
ut, *Cāpītibū' nutantes pinos, rectosque cu-*  
*pressos.* *Enn. ap. Scalig. poet.* ii. 37. (3)  
- u: ut *Quōd tūas laudes culpes, non pro-*  
*ficias hilum.* *Lucil. ap. Giefs. ii.* 2. p. 246.

<sup>25</sup> - si sit, quod rarum est, & in mag-  
na rei tarditate, difficultate, &c. expri-  
menda; dicitur versus *Spondiacus*: ut,  
*Constitit, atque oculis Phrygia agmina cir-*

*cūm spexit.* *Virg. A. ii.* 68.

<sup>26</sup> (1) *Maīpor* dicitur versus, qui clau-  
ditur iambo: ut *Quāquam animus me-*  
*minisse horret, luctuque refūgit.* *Virg. A.*  
ii. 12. (2) Absurdus est, cui singula verba  
singulos pedes absolvent: ut *Aurea scribis*  
*carmina, Juli, maxime vatum.*

<sup>27</sup> al. *Antispasticum*, vel *Priapeium*.  
constat ex *Glyconio & Pherecratio*.

<sup>28</sup> *Recipit* frequenter - ., raro u u u u,  
apud *Comicos - u u.* (*Serv. centim.* p. 1821.)  
it. u u u. (*Fabric. de gen. carm. ap. Sen.* p.  
14) qui pes observandus potius in *Veteri-*  
*bus*, quam adhibendus. *Giefs. p.* 271. At-  
que hoc promiscue ita fit, ut, interdum,  
in versu, qui *Anapaesticus* vocatur, nullus  
sit *anapaestus*. *Vofs. p.* 170. ut, nec sua  
retro fila revolvunt. *Sen. in Herc. fur.*  
181. &c. *Cavall. p.* 517.

<sup>29</sup> *Victorin. iii.* p. 2572. *Pindaricum*,  
*Scalig. ii.* 12. p. 139. *Partheniacum*, *Vofs.*  
prof. p. 171.

<sup>30</sup> *Vofs. Archilochium, Scalig.*

<sup>31</sup> *Venuste & singuli pedes voce absol-*  
*vuntur: ut, Noctem quoties summovet Eos,*  
*Regem toties credite nasci.* *Senec.*

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<sup>16</sup> in vocibus nudis versatur: quemad-  
modum quum excogitamus in eodem no-  
mine multa significata, sive dissipamus  
in syllabas, sive alio quo modo interpola-  
mus. *Scalig. poet.* i. 57.

<sup>17</sup> Mitto tibi navem prora puppique  
carentem. i. e. *AVE. Carm. proverb. loci*  
*comm. p.* 4. &c.

<sup>18</sup> *Perfectus, Rhén. p.* 572. cui omnes  
literas tanquam tomentum inculcarunt.  
etiam nos ineptivimus: *Vix Phlegethon*  
*zephyri quaeres modo flabra Micyllo.* *Scal-*  
*lig. poet.* ii. 28.

<sup>19</sup> *Cavall. p.* 528.

<sup>20</sup> qui continet omnes orationis partes.  
deest *Conjunctio* in isto *Virgilii*: *Ad*  
*quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est:*  
*A. i.* 68.

<sup>21</sup> cujus verba toties sedes commutare  
queunt, ut innumeras pene facies ostend-  
ant. *Scalig. ii.* 30.

<sup>22</sup> Hujus generis & isti: (1) *Tu, mea*  
*lux, vitae, virgo, spes maxima, salve:*  
qui bis millies (2000) variari potest. (2)  
*Rex, dux, sol, lex, lux, fons, spes, pax,*  
*mons, petra, Christus:* qui sexies centies  
millies, & octingenties (600800) mu-  
tatur. V. *Pascasii* poës. artificios. & *Lansij*  
consultat.

<sup>23</sup> *Reciprocus, Sotadens*, quem retro

legas orsus ab extrema (I) *Litera* †: ut,  
*Otto*  
† dictus (1) *Diabolicus.* *Rhen. p.*  
*tenet* 573. quippe circumfertur illud *Di-*  
*map-* boli ad Pontificem: *Signa, te sig-*  
*pam,* na; temere me tangis, & angis:  
*ma-* Roma tibi subito, motibus ibit amor.  
*di-* *Giefs. p.* 323. (2) *Διάυλος.* Si bene  
*dam* te tua laus taxat; sua laute tenebis.  
*map-* *Scalig. poet.* ii. 30. p. 167. O ut  
*pam* ares animo nomina sera tuo. *Cavall.*  
*tenet* p. 538. (3) *Καρίνος* ut *Νίλον ἀν-*  
*Otto.* *μύγατα, μὴ μόναν ἔψιν* *Giefs. p.*  
*Rhen.* 324. V. *Enigmatogr. Reusner. &*  
*p.* *Lauterbach. it. Villiomar. contr.*  
573. *Tit. iii.* 21.

(II) *Voce*, & (i) Versus genere (1) eo-  
dem: ut, *Quid faciat laetas segetes, quo*  
*fidere terram.* *Virg. G. i.* 1. (2) diverso:  
ut *Sacrum pingue dabo; nec macrum sa-*  
*cificabo.* \* Hujus generis & istud (1)

(ii) *Sen-* distichon *Philelphi* in *Papam:*  
*su* (1) *Laus tua, non tua fraus; vir-*  
eodem: *tus, non copia rerum, Scandere*  
ut *Prae-* te fecit hoc decus eximium. (2)  
*cipiti* hexastichon *Nescio* cujus in  
*modo* *Ducem Marlburiensem.* *Laus*  
quod de- *tua, non vaga sors; virtus, non*  
*currit* gratia regis nomina cui tri-  
*tramite* buit, dux bone, convaleas. *Ex-*  
*flumen,* itium caput hoc fugiat, nec tur-  
*Tempore* bida pressum tempora te curis,  
O precor,

consum-  
tum  
jam cito  
deficiet. Sc  
Conditio tu  
Vivere te j  
Cavall. p. 5  
24 Rhyt  
SONANTES  
ter adsonat  
coena stoma  
ante levis  
Mediolan.  
n. 2. (2) ca  
vestri  
stoma-  
chi sunt  
amphora  
Bacchi:  
Vos estis,  
deus est  
testis, te-  
terrime  
pestis.  
Carm.  
proverb.  
loc.  
comm.  
p. 20.  
(ii) Συ-  
νεστρω-  
τορ in  
quibus Ca  
Eodem vo  
ternas, gra  
ii. 29. (2)  
est data  
tionis, Du

19 in  
bens: at  
me, averse  
20 Rhe  
21 Rhe  
22 &  
formulis,  
23 (1)  
viii. 48.  
(2) ordi  
viii. 2.  
septim-  
gentesimo  
(3) distri  
Vofs. con  
24 Ple  
mal. septu



## Page 30.

consum- O precor, adspiciant. Carminibus  
tum tua sit victuris insita fama luci-  
jam cito da, nec lechi te vada conspiciant.  
deficiet. Scalig. ii. 28. (2) contrario: ut,  
Conditio tua sit stabilis, nec tempore parvo  
Vivere te faciat, hic, deus omnipotens\*.  
Cavall. p. 538.

24 Rhythmi versus sunt (I) vel CON-  
SONANTES (i) Κοιλῶντες in quibus Ven-  
ter adsonat (1) caudae: ut, Ex magna  
coena stomacho fit maxima poena: Ut sis  
nocte levis, sit tibi coena brevis. Joan. de  
Mediolan. Schol. Salern. c. 13. V. p. 26.

n. 2. (2) capiti & caudae: ut, O Monachi,  
vestri  
stoma-  
chi sunt  
amphora  
Bacchi:  
Vos estis,  
deus est  
testis, te-  
rerrima  
pestis.  
Carm.  
proverb.  
loc.  
comm.  
p. 20.  
(ii) Συ-  
νεχῶντες  
in  
p. 155.

quibus Cauda caudae respondet. (1) vel  
Eodem versu: ut, Exercet mentes fra-  
ternas, grata malis, lis. Auson. ap. Scalig.  
ii. 29. (2) vel Diversis; (a) duobus: ut,  
est data saevam causa per Evam perdi-  
tionis, Dum meliorem sperat honorem voce

draconis. Theodol. de contempt. mund.  
(β) pluribus: ut, Qui peccat, nimium  
praesumens de pietate; Vel qui desperat de  
divina bonitate; Aut, induratus, non  
cessat ab impietate: Contra pneuma sacrum  
peccat, sprete deitate &c. Floret. edit.  
cum Theodol. Lugd. 1538. (iii) Παντα-  
ῶτοι, capite, ventre, cauda, consonantes:  
ut, Non ibi (in coleo) debilis, aut homo  
flebilis, aut furor, aut lis, Aut cibus, aut  
cocus, aut Venus, aut jocus, aut tumor,  
aut vis, &c. Bern. Morlan. de contempt.  
mund. i. 41. (II) vel CONCORDANTES,  
qui duobus aut pluribus verbis communes  
habent (1) vel Voces: ut, A RE TERRE-  
NA, sanctorum mens alie -na: requies re-  
movetur amoe-na: procedunt mille vene-na.  
DE RE TERRENA, non sit tibi plena cru-  
me-na, &c. Theodol. (2) vel Rhyth-  
mos: ut, Quos anguis dirus tristi mulce-  
dine pavit, Hos sanguis mirus Christi  
dulcedine lavit. Q. ap. Moreau, proleg.  
in Schol. Salern. p. 39.

25 vel Macrocolus, qui dictionibus pau-  
cissimis, Rhen. p. 572. nimisque longis  
absolvitur. Cavall. p. 529. Libet ponere  
epigramma, quod scripsit, in octavo com-  
mentariorum, Hegesander, refertum joci &  
licentia, adversus non tam veteres suos phi-  
losophos, quam nostros novos philosophos:  
Οὐρανῶνασπασιδαί, ἐννεκῶνασπῆζι εἰσι,  
Σακκῶνειοτροφοί, καὶ λοπαδαρπαγίδαί,  
Μεγαμυζαπάται, καὶ συλλαβοπιτυλα-  
βῆται, Δοξοματαιίσσοι, ζῆαρετηπῆδαί.  
Scalig. poet. i. 46.

26 Nobilis Pomeranus ap. Giefs. poet.  
ii. i. p. 184.

27 contrarius Euryalico.

## Page 1.

19 in artium scriptoribus tolerem lu-  
bens: at in epistola, oratione, aut carmi-  
ne, averfer. Voss.

20 Rhen. p. 102.

21 Rhen. p. 103.

22 & semper ita legitur in ejusmodi  
formulis, non vero primus. Rhen. p. 737.

23 (1) cardinal. nonaginta septem. Plin.  
viii. 48. centum viginti. Plin. vii. 49. 48.

(2) ordinal. quinquagesimo uno †. Plin.  
viii. 2. † Exc. sexagesimum & quin-  
tesimum. Sen. contr. i. ult.

gentesimo sexagesimo quinto. Cic. Att. vi. 1.  
(3) distrib. viceni singuli, triceni bini, &c.  
Voss. constr. 68.

24 Plerumque. Rhen. p. 288. (1) cardi-  
nal. septem & quinquaginta. Plin. vii. 52.

(2) ordinal uno & octogesimo. Cic. sen. 13.

(3) distrib. † Duo de vicesimo pro duo  
singuli. & vicesimo scribi oportuit in  
& vi- Fabii annalibus. Grammatic.  
ceni. ap. Gell. v. 4.

&c. Voss. constr. 68 (4) adverb. ter &  
quadrages. Cic. pro Fl. 30.

25 Semper. Rhen. p. 288. (1) cardinal.  
centum & septem. Cic. sen. 13. (2) ordinal.

cente- † Exc. septimum & quinqu-  
esima- gesimum & centesimum, Plin. vii.  
& al. 52.

tera † Cic. pro Mil. 98.

26 ut bis senos, ter dena, ter centum,  
bis mille, tricies centum millia, decies cen-  
tena millia, &c. nam in numeralibus au-  
gendis nunquam duo adjectiva concurrunt.

E 2

Rhen.

## Page 1.

Rhen. p. 285. at *mille* substantivum auge-  
tur numeris cardinalibus; vel etiam distri-  
butivis: ut *centum millia*, vel *centena*  
*millia*. p. 268.

<sup>27</sup> ut *centies* (sc. centena millia) *HS*  
coenavit uno die Caligula. Sen. cons. ad

Helv. c. 9. NB. Nonnunquam reticetur &  
sestertium: ut, *habet millies* (sc. centena  
millia *HS*) & *tamen captat*. Martial. xii.  
50.

<sup>28</sup> i. e. *two a piece to all*: duo cunctis,  
*two to all*.

## Page 2.

<sup>31</sup> a *lacte*, Enn. ap. Non. Plaut. ap.  
Non. Prisc. vi. p. 686.

<sup>32</sup> it. *lapis*, Enn. *lapiderum*, Gell.

<sup>33</sup> a *Ligur*, (al. *Liger*.) Lucan. i. 442.  
Prob. cathol. p. 1455.

<sup>34</sup> a *litis*, Vofs. an. ii. 8.

<sup>35</sup> a *nefrendis*, Littlet. dist. Sim. de-  
frens, Fabr. thes.

<sup>36</sup> *Nerio* a veteribus sic declinatur quasi  
*Anio*. id autem, sive *Nerio*, sive *Neriente*  
est, Sabinum verbum est, &c. Gell. xiii.  
21.

<sup>37</sup> at *Diespi-ter*, -tris, Varr. L. L. viii.  
-teris, Prisc. *Marspi-ter* -tris, Varr. -teris,  
Prisc. *Opi-ter*, -tris, -teris. Prisc. vi. p. 695.

<sup>38</sup> a *pollen*, ut aliqui censent; sed alte-  
rum malim. Vofs. gr. p. 41.

<sup>39</sup> *Caesar* declinat, *pub-is*, *eris*; quidam,  
ut *Probus*, *pub-es*, *eris*; quidam *pub-er*,  
*eris*. Prisc. vi. p. 707. fane *puber*, & *impu-*  
*ber*, nusquam, nisi apud grammaticos, re-

perio. quare *impubem* quidem, & *impube-*  
*rem* dicam: at, in recto, tantum *impubes*  
usurpem; idque praeunte Ovidio, in fast.  
ii. 239. Vofs. gr. p. 39.

<sup>40</sup> a *Samnitis*, Vofs. cujus neutrum  
*Samnite* protulit Naevius. Prisc. vi. p. 707.

<sup>41</sup> olim, in genitivo, fecit *sanguis*, quo-  
modo Cato declinavit, teste Sospatro.  
Vofs. gr. p. 41.

<sup>42</sup> a *sanguen*, Lucr. i. 837. 860. NB.  
*sanguinem* est a recto *sanguinis*. Vofs. an.  
ii. 8.

<sup>43</sup> it. *senicis*, Plaut. cist. ap. Prisc. vi.  
p. 724.

<sup>44</sup> a *suppellectilis*, quomodo vetustissimi  
proferebant. Prisc. vi. p. 724.

<sup>45</sup> a *turben*, Tibull. i. 5. 3. ex Scal. Duz.  
Passerat. ubi *turbo*, Ed. Ald. & Mif. Pa-  
larin.

<sup>46</sup> a *vomer*, Virg. G. i. 46.

<sup>47</sup> ab *hominis*, Enn. ap. Prisc. vi. p. 683.

## Page 4.

<sup>16</sup> Graecorum more. *Budaeus*, commen-  
tar. lingu. Gr. p. 29.

<sup>17</sup> apud probatos scriptores †: (1) se.  
*non a te* † frequentius apud recentiores:  
*emit*; Vet. interpr. *Spartian. Sedul. &c.*  
*sed, pri-* V. Vall. ad Joan. xv. & *Hec-*  
*usquam* mol. Barbar. ad Plin. vi. 26.  
*tu suum sibi venderes*, ipse possedit. Cic. in

*Phil* 2 quae nox sibi proxima venit insom-  
nis. Lucan. v. 804. praedicant *Medeam*,  
*in fuga*, fratris sui membra, in eis locis,  
*qua se parens persequeretur*, dissipavisse. Cic.  
pro Pomp. 22. (2) suos. si odio *senatus Ca-*  
*tilinam arsisse demonstravimus*, si rationes  
*vitae suae in exercitatione teterrimarum li-*  
*bidinum collocatas*; quid &c. Cic. *Catil.*  
V. Vofs. constr. 56.

## FRENCH RUJDMENTS.

## Adnouns

I. GENDER'D<sup>1</sup>†

e Common<sup>2</sup>: Feminin adds e<sup>3</sup>: eau makes ELLE, aut AUDE;

el, ol, eil, ont, ien Double<sup>4</sup>: sec secHE, neuF, neuVE, gueux, gueuse:

t Double with e<sup>5</sup>: t with a consonant, it, oit, Add e<sup>6</sup>.

II. COMPAR'D<sup>1</sup>†

without excess. Positive . . . . . Sage . . . . . Wise

Degrees { more. Comparative . . . plus<sup>7</sup> Sage que moy . . . R than I  
most. Superlative . . . le plus Sage de tous . . . ST of all.

† Irregular Genderings, 30.

(1) mon, ton, son 'fore vowels; elsewhere ma, ta, sa, make for feminins. (2) ab-  
sout-s te absolv'd, ha-s se low, beni-n gne kind, cel-uy le he she, cru-d e raw, dou-x ce  
sweet, epai-s se thick, expre-s se express, fau-x se false, frai-s che fresh, genti-l le  
pagan, gra-s se fat, gre-c que Greek, gro-s se big, hau-t te high, il elle he she, la-s se  
weary, lon-g que long, nu-d e naked, nu-l le none, presi-x se prefixed, publi-c que public,  
rou-x se red, tier-s ce third, tur-c que turk, Ver-d te green, vie-ux ille old.

Notes p. 54.



## Nouns.

I. GENDERS<sup>2</sup>.1. By Signification<sup>3</sup>.

MASCULIN He<sup>4</sup> with his Office<sup>5</sup>, Months, Trees<sup>6</sup>, Winds, and Rivers<sup>7</sup>.

FEMININ She<sup>4</sup> with her Office, Virtues, Cities with vill<sup>8</sup>.

2 By Termination<sup>\*</sup>.

LA my.<sup>9</sup> -eur: -e, -tié, -té: -ion, -aison, -ifon, -oison<sup>10</sup>.

LE Not-feminin- endings<sup>11</sup>; Nominal adnouns, and verbs<sup>12</sup>.

II. NUMBERS.<sup>9</sup>

Plurals add S: Masculin é Z<sup>13</sup>: eau, eu, ou, X<sup>14</sup>.

al, ail, make aux plural<sup>15</sup>: x, s, z, are Unalter'd.

III. CASES<sup>16</sup>.

Before consonants, and With the.	Singular			Plural		Singular	Before vowels.		Without the.
	masc.	fem.	both						
Nominative. . . . the	le	la	les				l'homme.		Londres.
Genitive. . of, from the	du	de la	des				de l'homme		de Londres.
Dative. . to, at the	au	a la	aux				a l'homme		a Londres.

## Irregular Comparisons, 4.

Bon, meilleur: le meilleur: Good, better, best. Mauvais Mechant, pire, le pire: Bad, worse, worst. Petit, moindre, le moindre: Little, less, least. NB. (1) Mauvais and Mechant are also compar'd Regularly. (2) Moindre is us'd when we speak of Quality: plus petit, when we speak of Quantity. Berault. p. 114.

## Masculins with Feminin endings.

(i) Words in E. (1) -e LE from Latin hic, hoc<sup>17</sup>: but LA fruits hoc<sup>18</sup>, -uë hic<sup>19</sup>. (2) LE -age, if mere French<sup>20</sup>, -ege: -amme, -afme; efme: -aire, -arre, -erre. (3) Particular words, 127: V. p. 41. (ii) Not-ending in E, 22: alerion an eaglet, bastion a bastion, coeur the heart, coté a side, croquion a rump, été summer, heur luck (bonheur good luck, malheur bad luck) honneur honor, horizon a great blow, horizon the horizon, labour labor, lampion a vase or lamp, morpion a crab-louse, paté a pyc, pion a pawn, pleurs tears, poison poison, tison a firebrand, tourrion a turret, traité a treatise.

## Feminins with Masculin endings, 42.

Bagarre strife, boisson drink, brebis a sheep. Chair flesh, chanson a song, chaux lime, clef a key, cour the court, croix a cross, cuillier a spoon, cuisson cooking. Dent a tooth. Eau water, escarre a scar or slough. Façon a fashion, faim hunger, fin an end, fois time, foy faith, forêt a forest, fourmy an ant. Glu bird lime. Hard a withe of green sticks. Languerre an engin to bear up a man on the water, leçon a lesson, loy a law. Main a hand, mer the sea, mercy mercy, minuit midnight, moisson harvest, mort death. Nef a ship, noix a nut, nuit night. Paix peace, part part, peau skin, perdrix a partridge, poix pitch. Queux a hone. Rançon a ransom. Soif thirst, souris a mouse. Toux a cough, tribu a tribe. Vertu virtue, voix a voice.

## Commons, 26.

(1) In the SAME sense, 7: aigle an eagle, amour the passion of love, fourmy a pismire, hymne a hymn, risque danger, theriaque treacle. (2) In a DIFFERENT sense, 19: Amour in the love of god or of parents, f amours. Carpe in the wrist, f a carp. Coche in a coach, f a notch. Exemple in an example, f a copy. Greffe in the rolls, f a graft. Manche in a haft, f a sleeve or frith. Memoire in a memorandum, f the memory. Moule in a mould, f a muscle-fish. Periode in an end or summit, f a period, sentence, or revolution. Personne in nobody, f a person. Pique in the spade in cards, f a pike, a pique or grudge. Poile in a stove, a pall, f a frying-pan. Poste in a post or employment, f the posthouse, leap-frog. Pourpre in the purples, f purple. Somme in sleep, f a sum, burden, or carriage. Temple in a temple, f the temples. Torse in the trunk of a figure, f a twisted piece of wood. Tour in a turn, f a tower. Voile in a veil, f a sail.

## Irregular Plurals, 16.

(in -al, -ail, -ou, V. n. 14, 15.) Ayeul x † a grandfather, Ce-luy ux he, Cen-2 s 100, Ciel ux theaven, Chevreuil x a roe-buck, † or ayeuls, Boyer. † but ciels de lit Genouil x the knee, Loi x a law, Mon testerns of beds, arcs-en-ciels rain-bows. my mes, Notre our nos, Oeil an eye yeux, Pieu s a stake, Son his ses, Ton thy tes, Tout s all, Verron-il x a bolt, Votre your vos.

Notes, p. 53.

## FORM'D through the RADICALS\*.

		FORM D through the RADICALS.									
		Radicals		Conjugations <sup>2</sup>				Auxiliaries Signs			
Patterns	Frequent	Infinitives	Port	ER	Bat	IR	Rend	RE	Estre	to.	
		Participles		e		i <sup>3</sup>		u		este	-d, t, n <sup>4</sup> .
		Gerundives		ant		issant		ant		estant	-ing.
	in English, I	Carry		Build		Render		Be.	Present	Form	
		-ed		-ed		-ed		-en	Past		
		-ed		-ed		-d		-d	Past		
	Rarer	Fear		Deduct		Receive		Have.	Present		
		Infinitives	Cra	indre	Ded	uire	Rec	evoir	Avoir	to.	
		Participles		int		uit		eu		eu	-d, t, n <sup>4</sup> .
		Gerundives		ignant		uisant		evant		ayant	-ing.

## CONJUGATED through the MOODS and TENSES.

Moods: Infinitive

Indicative

Subjunctive

Tenses: Present Present<sup>5</sup> Imperfect\* Definit<sup>6</sup> Future Present Imperfect† Definit<sup>7</sup>

Signs<sup>7</sup>: to. bids † do am. did was. past form. shall will. let<sup>8</sup> may. should. might.

Patterns	Frequent	1. Port-ER	e	ois <sup>9</sup>	ai	cray <sup>10</sup>	e	crois	asse	might.
		2. Bat-IR	is	issois	is <sup>11</sup>	iray	isse	irois	isse	do
		3. Rend-RE	s	ois	is	ray	e	rois	isse	suffise
										fry
(auxiliaries)		1. Estre <sup>12</sup>	I am	was	was	shall be	be	should be	might be	fly
		2. Avoir †	suis	estois	fus	seray	fois	serois	fusse	read
			ai	avois	eus <sup>13</sup>	auray	aye	aurais	eusse <sup>13</sup>	put
			I have	had	had	shall have	have	should have	had	grind
Rarer		4. Cra-indre	ins	ignois	ignis	indray	igne	indrois	ignisse	aye
		5. Ded-uire	uis	uiois	uifis	uiray	uiffe	uirois	uiffisse	move
		6. Rec-evoir	ois	evois	evois	evray	oive	evrois	euffisse	be born
										hear

## DECLIN'D through the PERSONS

Numbers . . . . .		Singular			Plural			Verbs	
Patterns	Persons <sup>14</sup>	I	thou	he	we*	ye	they	DEFECTIVE	
	Tenses	je †	tu	il	nous	vous	ils	Gift <sup>19</sup>	lies
		I. Suis	es	est	sommes	estes	sont	Issu <sup>20</sup>	descended
		II. Ai	as	a	avons	avez	ont	Iuer <sup>21</sup>	to sink
Indicative	pres.	1. Port-e	es	e	ons	ez	ent	Sourdre <sup>22</sup>	to spring out
		2. Bat-is	is	it	issons	issez	issent	Chaloir <sup>23</sup>	to fret
		3. Rend-ds	d (t <sup>15</sup> )	dons	dez	dent		Ramentevoir <sup>24</sup>	reméb.
		4. Cra-ins	ins	int	ignons	ignez	ignent	Souloir <sup>25</sup>	to be wont
Subjunctive	imperfect	5. Ded-uis	uis	uit	uifons	uiffez	uissent	IRREGULAR	
		6. Rec-ois	ois	oit	evons	eviez	oient	Braire <sup>26</sup>	as Rentraire
		Est-ois	ois	oit	ions	iez	oient	Croitre	as Connoitre
	definit	Fu-s	s	t	mes	tes	rent	Dormir	as Sortir
	future	Ser-ay	as	a	ons	ez	ont	Offrir	as Ouvrir
		I. Sois	fois	soit	soyons	soyez	soient	Paroitre	as Connoitre
		II. Aye	ayes	ayt	ayons	ayez	ayent	Partir	as Sortir
		6. Fort-e	es	e	ions <sup>16</sup>	iez	ent	Repentir	as Sortir
	imperfect	Ser-ois	ois	oit	ions	iez	oient	Sentir	as Sortir
	definit	Fu-ffe	ffes	ff <sup>17</sup>	ffions	ffiez	ffient	Servir	as Sortir

\* The first person plural of the Indicative Present is deriv'd from the gerundive by changing ant into ons: The first person singular of the Indicative imperfect, by changing ant into ois.

Notes, p. 55.

(NB)  
The remaining Subtext  
See p. 55.

English

To

go  
beat  
drink  
boil  
decay  
circumcise  
close  
conclude  
know  
few  
run  
believe  
gather  
lay  
write  
fail  
do  
suffise  
fry  
fly  
read  
put  
grind  
aye  
move  
be born  
hear  
open  
feed  
please  
rain  
be able  
take  
acquire  
laugh  
assault  
sit down  
know  
go out  
absolve  
follow  
milk  
fine-draw  
overcome  
be worth  
come  
cloathe  
live  
see  
be willing  
Declin  
vous Dite  
Mervent  
Peus. il p  
ils assien  
he goes,  
(Subj.)



# Form'd .. IRREGULAR VERBS .. Conjugated: 39

(50)

English	Infinitive		Participles		Indicative			Subjunctive
	To	present	perfect	present <sup>3</sup>	present	definit	future	present
go	Allez	aller	allé	allant	Vais	allay	iray	aïlle
beat	Battre	battre	battu	battant	Bats	battis	battray	batte
drink	Boire	boire	bu <sup>4</sup>	beuvant	Bois	bus	boiray	boive
boil	Bouillir	bouillir	bouilli	bouillant	Bous	bouillis	bouilliray	bouille
decay	de Choir <sup>5</sup>	déchoir	déchu	décheant	Dechois <sup>6</sup>	déchus	décheray	déchée <sup>7</sup>
circumcise	Circoncire	circoncire	circoncis	- - cisant	- - cis	- - cis	- - ciray	- - cise
close	Clore <sup>8</sup>	clorre	clos	fermant	Clos	fermay	clorray	ferme
conclude	con Clorre <sup>9</sup>	conclorre	conclu <sup>10</sup>	concluant	Conclus <sup>11</sup>	conclus	concluray	conclue
know	Connoître	connoître	connu	connoissant	Connais	connus	connoîtray	connoisse
sew	Coudre	coudre	cousu	cousant	Couds <sup>12</sup>	cousis	coudray	couse
run	Courir	courir	couru	courant	Cours	courus	courray	coure
believe	Croire <sup>13</sup>	cru	croyant	Crois	crus	croiray	croye	croie
gather	Cueillir	cueillir	cueilli	cueillant	Cueille	cueillis	cueilliray	cueille
say	Dir	dit	disant	Dis	dis	diray	dise <sup>14</sup>	dise
write	Ecrire	écrit	écrivait	Ecris	ecris	écriray	écrive	écrive
fail	Faillir <sup>15</sup>	failli	faillant	Manque	faillis	failliray	faïlle	faïlle
do	Faire	fait	faisant	Fais	fis	feray	fasse	fasse
suffice	suf Fire	suffi <sup>16</sup>	suffisant	Suffis	suffis	suffiray	suffisse	suffisse
fry	Frir <sup>17</sup>	frit	fricassant	Fris	fris	friray	fricasse	fricasse
fly	Fuir	fuit	fuyant	Fuis	fuis	fuiray	fuye	fuye
read	Lire	lu <sup>4</sup>	lisant	Lis	leus	liray	lise	lise
put	Mettre	mis	mettant	Mets	mis	mettray	mette	mette
grind	Moudre	moulu	moulant	Mous	moulus	moudray	moule	moule
dye	Mourir	mort	mourant	Meurs <sup>18</sup>	mourus	mourray	meure	meure
move	Mouvoir <sup>19</sup>	meu	mouvant	Mens	meus	mouveray	meuve	meuve
be born	Naitre	né	naissant	Nais	naquis	naitray	naisse	naisse
hear	Ouir <sup>20</sup>	ouy	oyant	Ois <sup>21</sup>	ouis	oiray	oie	oie
open	Ouvrir	ouvert	ouvrant	Ouvre	ouvris	ouvriray	ouvre	ouvre
feed	Paitre	repu	paissant	Pais	repus	paitray	païsse	païsse
please	Plaire <sup>22</sup>	plu	plaisant	Plais	plus	plairay	plaise	plaise
rain	Pluvoir	plu <sup>4</sup>	pluvant	Plut	pleut	pluvra	pleuve	pleuve
be able	Pouvoir	pu	pouvant	Puis <sup>23</sup>	pus	pourray	puisse	puisse
take	Prendre	pris	prenant	Prens	pris	prendray	prene	prene
acquire	acQuerir <sup>24</sup>	acquis	acquérant	Acquiers	acquis	acquerray	acquere	acquere
laugh	Rire	ri <sup>26</sup>	riant	Ris	ris	riray	rie	rie
assault	asSaillir <sup>27</sup>	assailli	assaillant	Assaus	assaillis	assailliray	assaille	assaille
sit down	s'asSeoir <sup>28</sup>	assis	asseyant	Assieds	assis	asseieray <sup>10</sup>	asseye	asseye
know	Savoir	sceu	sachant	Sçay	sceus	sçauray	sçache	sçache
go out	Sortir <sup>31</sup>	forti	sortant	Sors	sortis	sortiray	sorte	sorte
absolve	abSoudre <sup>32</sup>	absous	absolvant	Abfous	abfolus	abfoudray	abfolue	abfolue
follow	Suivre	suivi	suivant	Suis	suivis	suivray	suive	suive
milk	Traire <sup>33</sup>	trait	tirant	Trais	tiray	trairay	tire	tire
fine-draw	renTraire	rentrait	rentrayant	Rentrais		rentrairay		
overcome	Vaincre	vaincu	vainquant	Vaincs	vainquis	vaincray	vainque	vainque
be worth	Valeir	valu	valant	Vaus <sup>34</sup>	valus	vaudray	vaille	vaille
come	Venir	venu	venant	Viens	vins	viendray	vienne	vienne
cloathe	Vetir <sup>35</sup>	vetu	vetant	Vets	vetis	vetiray	vete	vete
live	Vivre	vecu	vivant	Vis	vescu <sup>36</sup>	vivray	vive	vive
see	Voir	vu <sup>4</sup>	voyant	Vois	vis <sup>37</sup>	verray <sup>38</sup>	voye	voye
be willing	Vouloir	voulu	voulant	Veux <sup>39</sup>	voulus	voudray	veuille	veuille

**Declin'd** (INDIC.) *ils Boivent* they drink. *nous ConFissons* we pickle or preserve. *vous Dites*<sup>40</sup> ye say. *vous Faites, ils font*: ye do, they do. *ils Meurent* they dye. *ils Mervent* they move. *ils Meulent* they grind. *Ouvre as Porte. ils Prennent* they take. *tu Peus. il peut, ils peuvent*: thou canst, he can, they can. *ils acQuerirent*<sup>41</sup> they acquire. *ils assient* they sit. *nous disSoudons* we dissolve. *tu Vas, il va, ils vont*: thou goest, he goes, they go. *tu Veux, ils veulent*: thou wilt, they will. *ils Vientent* they come. (SUBJ.) *nous Mourions, vous mouriez. ils Prevalent. nous Vouli-ons-ez*<sup>42</sup>.

Notes, p. 52.

## AGREEMENT

1. VERBS agree<sup>1</sup> with NOUNS<sup>2</sup> in Number<sup>3</sup>, & Person<sup>4</sup>.  
 2. ADNOUNS agree with NOUNS in Number<sup>3</sup>, & Gender<sup>5</sup>.

## GOVERNMENT

1. PRONOUNS, *en* & *y*, Follow Affirmative Imperatives<sup>3</sup>; but Precede other Verbs<sup>4</sup>.

*He governs* -- IL me te se le la : nous vous les GOUVERNE<sup>1</sup>.

*He gives to* -- IL me te se luy : nous vous leur DONNE le livre.

*me thee himf. him her us you them . . . . . the book.*

2. INFINITIVES Follow Verbs (i) Without a Particle, when to is understood in English: as *savez vous jouer de lut* can you play upon the lute? (ii) With (1) *de* [videndi] when, after Nouns, it may be expressed by of . . . ing, &c. as *vous avez desir de vivre heureux* you have a desire to live (of living) happy. (2) *a* [ad scribendum] when *a*, or *some* (expressed or understood) comes before a noun: as *nous avons des lettres a écrire* we have letters to write. (3) *pour* [propter] when the cause, reason, or end, is signified: as, *Christ est venu au monde pour nous racheter* Christ came into the world to redeem us.

\*

## VERBS &amp; NOUNS

Questions<sup>5</sup>

## (Propositions)

Assertions<sup>5</sup>

## Positive

## Negative

## Positive

## Negative

*avez vous?*

*n'avez vous pas?*

*vous avez.*

*vous n'avez pas.*

have you

have you not

you have

you have not

*Several Singulars are Plural<sup>7</sup>.*

*I and Another is We: Thou and Another is Ye<sup>9</sup>.*

*Disagreement in Number:*

*Esire after ce is Singular before Plural Pronouns<sup>10</sup>: Exc. ce sont eux<sup>11</sup>.*

*Si c'eust esté eux, elles, vos freres<sup>12</sup>, rather than c'eussent<sup>13</sup>.*

*Disagreement in Person.*

- 5 QUI requires the Third person singular in the subjunctive, whatever Pronoun comes before<sup>14</sup>: Otherwise the Verb agrees with the preceding Pronoun<sup>15</sup>.

## NOUNS &amp; ADNOUNS

*Disagreement in Number:*

*Vous, to a single person, requires a Singular adnoun<sup>16</sup>.*

*Disagreement in Number and Gender.*

1 PARTICIPLES, after *have*, are Unalter'd<sup>17</sup>; unless they follow the word they govern<sup>18</sup>.

GERUNDIVES are Unalter'd<sup>19</sup>, unless they lose the Construction of Verbs<sup>20</sup>.

*In Case of Various Nouns of Different Gender.*

*If Before the verb, they will have a Plural adnoun of the Masculin gender<sup>21</sup>.*

*If After the verb, the adnoun must agree with the Last of the nouns<sup>22</sup>.*

## RECIPROCAL verbs DECLIN'D.

11 Je me leve, Tu te leves, Il se leve: Nous nous levons, Vous vous levez, Ils se levent.

<sup>1</sup> In order to put words together to express our thoughts, we find, in every language, a certain AGREEMENT & DEPENDENCE of words, which are the parts of Syntax.

<sup>2</sup> (1) of the Nominative generally: *ou la rage, ou le desespoir le luy fera faire* either rage or despair will make him do it. (2) of the Genitive after collective words, such as *une infinité, quantité, la plupart, &c.* as, *quantité de gens me sont venus voir* abundance of people came to see me.

<sup>3</sup> as, *dites moy* tell me, *enseignez les* them.

<sup>4</sup> as (1) *il me gouverne* he governs me, *il ne veut pas le faire* he will not do it:

(2) *ne les enseignez* il ne le veut pas faire. Boyer. pas do p. 40.

not teach them, *ne le leur donnez pas* do not give it them. NB. The Pronoun of the thing is put first.

<sup>5</sup> (I) In Questions with Nouns, the Noun is put before, the Pronoun after the Verb: as *votre mere est elle* is your Mother: q. d. your mother is she. (II) In Assertions, the Pronoun is (i) generally Before, V. \* (ii) sometimes After the verb: as (1) in short Parentheses, such as *dis je* I say, *dit-il* said he &c. (2) in the Subjunctive Present, thus: *puisse-t-il* may he, *ainsi soit-il* so be it. &c. (3) in the

Subj

Notes Continued, p 58.



Eng.  
a) de  
desir  
DUM]  
ettres  
ad, is  
world

*A* *Waterne* fruitless privet. *ARBRE* a tree. *ATOME* an atom. *atre* the hearth. *auge* a trough. *BALUSTRE* a rail. *bievre* a bever, an animal. *binocle* a kind of double prospective glass. *BLAME* blame. *bouge* a lodge. *buffle* a wild ox, or buff-skin. *CABLE* a cable. *CALIBRE* the bore of a gun. *CALME* calmness. *CAPRICE* caprice. *CAREME* lent. *CASQUE* an helmet. *CHANGE* exchange. *chanvre* hemp. *chape* a church-man's cope. *CHARME* a charm. *chevrete* a halter. *CHIERE* a cypher. *CIDRE* cyder. *cierge* a wax taper. *cofre* a chest. *COMPTE* an account. *CUIVRE* copper. *DESORDRE* disorder. *DIAMETRE* diameter. *DICTIONNAIRE* dictionary. *digeste* the digest. *DIMANCHE* Sunday. *DIOCESE* a diocess. *dogue* a mastiff. *domain* demesn or patrimony. *dome* a dome. *DOUBTE* a doubt. *dromadaire* a dromedary. *Exode* exodus. *Faite* the ridge of a house. *feuillage* foliage, leaves. *fiacre* a hackney-coach. *Genevre* a juniper tree. *gite* the form of a hare. *giure* hoarfrost. *golfe, goufre* a gulf. *grabuge* wrangling. *grimoire* a conjuring book. *HAVRE* a harbor. *HUITRE* an oyster. *Jable* the notch of a cask. *jade* a green sort of precious stone. *jaspé* jasper. *inventaire* an inventory. *Lange* a blanket. *lierre* ivy. *louvre* the king's palace. *MASQUE* a mask. *MASSACRE* a massacre. *meconne* a mistake. *MELANGE* a mixture. *merle* a blackbird. *MEURTRE* murder. *MODELE* a model. *moule* a mould. *muffle* a muzzle. *NAVIRE* a ship. *OFFRE* an offer. *ONGLE* a nail. *oratoire* an oratory. *orge* peel'd barley. *Panache* a plume. *PARADOXE* a paradox. *PARTERRE* a plot of ground. *pinacle* a pinnacle. *platre* parget. *pleige* a pledge. *porche* a porch. *porphyre* porphyry. *preamble* a preamble. *preche* a sermon. *prestige* delusion. *promotique* a presage. *prone* a kind of homily. *Quadrangle* a square figure. *Rable* the back of a hare. *REGISTRE* a register. *relache* intermission. *REPROCHE* reproach. *RHEUME* a rheum. *rouge* a ruddock. *RESTE* the rest. *SACRE de roy, d'évêque* a coronation, a consecration. *salpêtre* saltpeter. *scapulaire* scapulary wore by monks, &c. *simple* a simple, a physical herb. *souffle* breath. *SYNODE* a synod. *Thermometre* a thermometer. *tigre* a tyger. *timbre* a bell. *tire d'aile* a quick jerk of the wings. *tire-bottes* a jack to pull off boots. *tire-bourre* a worm to pull out &c. *tire-ligne* a drawing-pen. *tourne-broche* a jack. *trochisque* a trochisk. *trône* privet. *TROUBLE* trouble. *turcie* a mole. *Uacarme* noise. *vade* a stake. *VIGNOLE* a vineyard-plot. *VINAIGRE* vinegar. *IVOIRE* ivory.

rn<sup>18</sup>.

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est ACCENTUS<sup>1</sup> Acutus (') aut Gravis (˘) aut Inflexus<sup>2</sup> (~)<sup>3</sup>.

SPIRITUS *aut* Lenis, Tenuisve (') *aut* Densus & Asper (').

(1) Vocales Capitis notat **Alterner**<sup>4</sup>; (2)  $\dot{p}$ ,  $\dot{u}$ <sup>5</sup>, **Asper**.

(3)  $\rho$  medio geminans, Tenuis prior, altera Densa est.

*Denominationes Literarum aut Terminationum.*

Consona si prae, IMPURA est; si Vocalis, PURA?

*Denominationes Vocabulorum ab Accentibus.*

esto BARYTONA vox, cui Nullus fine accentus<sup>8</sup>.

est OXYTONA, sine Gravis, vel Acutus si sit<sup>9</sup>.

est CIRCUMFLEXA, si fine est Circumflexus<sup>10</sup>.

*Elifio* cujus nota *Apostrophus*.

Vocis *fine* Breves vocales<sup>1</sup> Præ vocali<sup>2</sup>,

*principioque* Breves Post longas<sup>13</sup>, aufert<sup>14</sup> THLIPSIS<sup>15</sup>;

atque Gravem Retrahit<sup>6</sup>. (NB) Tenuis in voce priori

Aspirata sequens convertit in Aspiratas<sup>17</sup>.

Ἐοίλωσις.

post & trahit N, Dat. plur. & Tertia verbis<sup>1</sup> 8.

१८७८.

1 Crasi elisum<sup>19</sup>, aut Discriminis ergo adscitum<sup>20</sup>,

*et* *h* *eo* **Subscribe<sup>21</sup>**: sed **Adscribas Capitatis<sup>22</sup>**.

quae Personae habent : Subscriptum?

Altera, Tertia, singulares Subjunctivi

Activi<sup>2</sup>; Passivi in mai sola Altera, Semper<sup>2</sup> 4.

F

Notes Continued, p.

<sup>1</sup> *Hegoroffa* est id  
syllabae accidens, cu-  
jus ratione, ea vel  
intenditur, elevatur-  
que; vel remittitur, ac  
deprimitur. e. g. in  
*hominibus*, licet om-  
nes sint breves, tertia  
tamen a fine altius  
insurgit; reliquæ,  
quasi languescentes,  
concidunt. *Voss. art.*  
*gr. ii. 7.*

<sup>8</sup> 2 Cic. or. 58. *Circumflexus*, Alij.

3 Circumflexus  
transversa v litera no-  
tatur, hoc modo A † :  
Max. Victorin. art.  
gr. p. † sc. ex ' &  
1943. compositus.

Altera istaec nota (~)  
posterioribus demum  
temporibus inventa  
est a librariis; qui, in  
scribendo,

AD-NOMINUM*				PRONOMINUM <sup>1</sup>			* EXEMPLA
				Ego	Tu	Sui	Declinatio-
Singulari	nom.	ΘΩ	ΘΕ	MT			num Nomi-
	gen.	ἡς	ῆς	ος	ἰγῶ	σὺ	num Simpli-
	dat.	ῇ	ῆ	οι	ἰ μῆ	σῇ	cium. (I)
	acc.	ῇν	ῆν	α	ἰ-μῆ	σῇ	Μῆσα, τίμη,
Duali	N. A.	αῖ	αῖ	ς	ν αῖ, -αῖ	σφ αῖ, -αῖ	ταμίΑΣ,
	G. D.	αῖν	οῖν	οῖν	ν αῖν, -αῖν	σφ αῖν, -αῖν	ἰδανΗΣ. (II)
	nom.	αῖ	οῖ	ς	ἡμῖς	ὑμῖς	δῆμος, ἀει-
	gen.	αῖν	οῖν	αῖν	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	ς ON. (III)
Plurali	dat.	αῖς	οῖς	σι	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	μῆν, ἀσπ,
	acc.	αῖς	οῖς	ας	ἡμῶς	ὑμῶς	ἡραῖ, νῦν,
							φλῆψ, μῆλ,
							νέαν, ἰδμΑ.

## REGULÆ CONTRAHENDI

1. Ultimam Syllabam Nominum Tertiae Declinationis  
(necnon Verborum & Participiorum quasvis)

- (I) A coit<sup>2</sup>. (1) Ω sed α-ω-οι-ς. (2) ΑΥΣ γρ-αις-αας<sup>3</sup>.  
(II) E perit<sup>4</sup>. (1) ΕΙ es, εἰ. (2) ΕΙΣ eas. (3) Η ex (4) ΟΥ eo.  
(III) OI coit<sup>5</sup>. (1) ΟΥ sed ο-υ-ο-ας-ειν. (2) Ω ο-α-η-ω.  
(IV) I, Y juncta perit vocalis<sup>6</sup>. — at Excipis ista:  
(1) η pur. & fit A, H<sup>7</sup>. (2) gen. ἱος, H dual. εἶς<sup>8</sup>.  
(3) Contracta ὅη ΟΙ & ὅη ΟΙΣ Subjunctivo<sup>9</sup>.

2. Reliquas in Reliquis<sup>7</sup>.

- (1) A ab αἰς, αἶν, αἶς. (2) ΗΣ ab ἑας, ab ἑαν HN<sup>9</sup>.  
(3) H ab ἑα non-puro<sup>10</sup>: A post p<sup>11</sup>, Dual<sup>12</sup>. & Plur<sup>13</sup>.  
(4) ΟΥΝ ὅον, ἱόν, εἶν<sup>14</sup>: sed εἶς, ὅος, ἑός, εἶς ΟΥΣ<sup>15</sup>.  
(5) Caetera contrahere vocalem tollendo priorem<sup>16</sup>.

QUÆ VOCABULA tertiae QUIBUS CASIBUS

Declinationes)

Contrahuntur.

(Contractorum\*)

- (α) Omnibus<sup>17</sup> (1) ης, es, & ος, ΕΟΣ. (2) ας pur. εας, ατος ΑΟΣ<sup>18</sup>.  
(β) Paucis (3) Sing. ΟΟΣ ω<sup>19</sup>: Dual. & Plur. esto Secundae<sup>20</sup>.  
(4) Plur. nomin. accusat. ΑΟΣ ας, ΟΟΣ ος, ΤΟΣ οςque.  
(5) Sing. dat. Plur. nomin. acc. ε ΕΟΣ, ΙΟΣ ι, ΕΟΣ ε-ος, υ.  
(6) Sing. acc. Plur. nomin. acc. Abnormia<sup>21</sup> Comparata<sup>18</sup>.

## ADNOTANDA in DECLINATIONIBUS

De Neutris.

Neutris ¶ recto idem est quartus, pluraliter estque α<sup>22</sup>.

¶ V. p. 43.

De Vocativo.

Vocas Nomine<sup>23</sup>: sed (I) Prima (1) perit -ας, -ης, Σίγμα<sup>24</sup>.

(2) Α -της, -πης, -πώληςque. Γεῖβης, Gentile<sup>25</sup>, -μῆρηςque.

(II) or fit E<sup>26</sup>. (III) ωῖς, ῖς, σῶτερ, ὀδῶς, γύναι, κύν, ἀνα<sup>27</sup>.

(4) ης -εος, ΕΣ<sup>29</sup>. (5) εις -εντος EN, ΕΙ<sup>30</sup>. (6) ας, ως, -ος ΟΙ vult.

(2) or perit, ην -ενος, ον -ονος, ηρ -ερος, αρ -ερος, ατque

ας -ανος<sup>33</sup>. (3) ντος nominibus percat patrii-τος<sup>32</sup>.

(7) ις, υς, Σ perit<sup>31</sup>: ατ Nomen, si ὀξύτων, Σ vult<sup>32</sup>.

NB. Quintum pro Recto vult Attica: contra Macedo. V. Varen. p. 628.

1. De Obliquis Primae.

Sing'lo -ας ης dant ΟΥ genitivo<sup>33</sup>, aliis tenet ας Α<sup>34</sup>.

Omnibus α servant α pur. ας, ας, ας<sup>35</sup>, Quarto α<sup>36</sup>.

2. Atticifmus Secundae.

Casibus omnibus Ωμεγα vocales facit Atthis<sup>37</sup>.

3. De Acc. sing. & Dat. plur. Tertiae.

acc.) -ις -υς, si purum or genitivo, dant Νῦ Quarto<sup>38</sup>;

Vatibus A raro<sup>39</sup>: Non-pura barytona A, Νῦque<sup>40</sup>.

dat.) (1) Εἰ, Ψῖ, & Σ post diphthongum, recto adjicient<sup>41</sup>:

dandi, reliquis, praet<sup>42</sup>, deme ν, τ, δ, Θῖτα<sup>43</sup>.

(2) Syncope, & αρν ΑΣΙΝ<sup>44</sup>. ἐν ΕΙΣΙΝ<sup>45</sup>. & ἐν fit ΟΥΣΙΝ<sup>46</sup>.

(3) Vatibus i facit ΕΣΣΙΝ, (4) ΕΣΙΝve<sup>47</sup>. (5) Abnormia & ista:

ἰλῦσι, γαστρίσι, ποσὶν, κλεσὶν, ἀνασσι, ὄσι,

ῖασι, ἀσσεσι, & χροσὶ, τιασσι, τεισσι<sup>48</sup>.

Notes Continued, p.

\* EXEMPLA

Declinatio-

num Nomi-

cium. (I)

Μῆσα, τίμη,

ταμίΑΣ,

ἰδανΗΣ. (II)

δῆμος, ἀει-

ς ON. (III)

μῆν, ἀσπ,

ἡραῖ, νῦν,

φλῆψ, μῆλ,

νέαν, ἰδμΑ.

Contracto-

rum. (α)

Omnibus (1)

ἀλγος, ἀλγος, &

ἀλγος. (2) κί-

ερος, ἀρτοκρέ-

αςque. (β)

Paucis (3)

ἐπιδῶ [αἰδῶς

& ἡδῶ] (4)

γερῶς, βδερῶς;

βδερῶς; (5)

ἀρτίσ βυς,

ἀσπ, νομῶς,

αἰσῶς; σινπῶς.

(6) μῆζων.

(1) ὁ

the, plur.) σῖ

(facit in

gen.) τῷ (&c.

ut ὁδῶ) Sim.

(2) ἡ (the)

αἰ' τῆς (ut

Θαῖ.) (3) τῷ

(the) τῷ

τῷ. (4) ὁτος

(hic) ὁτοι' τῷ

τῷ (5) αῦτι

(haec) αὔται

ταύτης. (6)

τῷτο (hoc) ταῦ

ταῦ τῷτῷ.

<sup>2</sup> i. e. Vo-

ces, quibus α

praet vocalem,

contrahuntur

in α. ut βο-

αῖς & ες clamas.

Excipe quae

sequuntur in

textu.

<sup>3</sup> α γερῶς

anus. it. vāus,

ῖνος, navis.

<sup>4</sup> ut αροι-ῶς ῶς

facio. Exc-

<sup>5</sup> i. e.



<sup>2</sup> Comparantur & (1) Comparativi: ut χειρ-ων-ότερος pejor. (2) Superlativi: ut ἐλαχίστος, ὕψιστος multo minimus, κύνιστος ατος longe gloriosissimus.

<sup>2</sup> Ἐκ-κένος vacuus, σενός ὀϊστος angustus.

<sup>3</sup> Attice omnia sic inflectuntur. Westm. p. 27.

<sup>4</sup> μονοκτάληκτα in ας, quæ paucissima sunt, contexti potest catalogus.

<sup>5</sup> N B. Nonnulla ex his, quæ duas habent terminationes, interdum femininum habent a masculino diversum: nempe (1) in ος ut ἀθάνατος n immortalis, αἰώνιος a æternus. (2) in ῶ ut τέρω, εἶω, tener. &c. Westm. p. 27.

<sup>6</sup> Composita: ut διπλός, -ή n duplex. Busb. p. 23.

<sup>7</sup> Materialia plurima: ut χρυσ-εος, ἐν aureus, &c. Westm. p. 26.

<sup>8</sup> Numeralia omnia: ut ὀγδόος, ὅη octavus, &c. Westm. p. 26.

<sup>9</sup> ut ἑν-ός (ἑων ἱσος) unus. Westm. p. 30.

<sup>10</sup> ut ἑχθ-ος (ἑων ἱσος) inimicus.

μονοκτάληκτα.  
ἌρωαΞ, ΤριγλάχΙΝ, ΠολυδείΑΣ, ΤρίσμακαΡ, ἌιδουΨ. m. f. n. δικτάληκτα.

... εν ... ον ... ορ ... αν ... ις ... n.  
ἈρρΗΝ, ἰουδαίμΩΝ, μεγαλήτΩΡ, αἰνΑΣ, ἀληθΗΣ m. f.  
ΕυχαρίΣ ἐνδοξΟΣ, δῖωΟΤΣ, ἀδελφΤΣ ἰωκΩΣ m. f.  
... ι ... ον ... ουν ... υ ... αν ... n.

τρικτάληκτα.  
... οσα ... οσα ... ασα ... εῖσα ... ῶσα ... ῆ ... εῖα f.  
δοΤΣ, τίωτΩΝ τίψΑΣ τυρθεΙΣ τιτυρΩΣ κηλΟΣ ὀξΤΣ m.  
... ον ... ον ... αν ... εν ... ος ... ον ... ο n.

Comparatio  
Comparativus Positivus Superlativus  
ΤΕΡΟΣ n, αν. ξ. αρ. ας, ης, ις, ος, υς, ις, υς. ΤΑΤΟΣ

REGULÆ.  
(1) ΟΣ, penultima Longa, ὅτερος Curta, ὁτερος<sup>2</sup> esto.  
(2) ΕΙΣ facit ἑσθρος. (3) ΟΤΣ, ΑΡ, & ΙΣ πρὸς adjiciuntur.  
(4) Neutris ΑΣ, ΗΣ, ΥΣ, πρὸς adjiciunt. (5) postrema Obliquis dabit ἑσθρος Ξ, dant ἑσθρος ΗΝ, ΩΝ.

EXEMPLA.  
(1) Ἐνδοξος, ἰκανός. (2) Χαρίεις. (3) Γαστρίς, μέγας, ἀπλός.  
(4) Ἐυσταίς, ἰσὺς, μέλας. (5) Βλακός, ἄσπιος, ἀσπέρσοςque.  
\* ut sciam quæ δικτάληκτα sint, quæ τρικ---

Bino fine cadunt (1) ος pleraque Derivata, Composita plura, Cuncta Attice: (2) & υς Composita: (3) αν, ας<sup>4</sup>, υς, atque ος, Non-participantia cuncta<sup>5</sup>.

Irregulariter Mota.  
(ων) ὦν, si circumflectitur, ὦσα movetur, ὦρque.  
(ος) A femin. ος plur. ος: tamen Η πολυός<sup>6</sup>, -ος<sup>7</sup>, οςque<sup>8</sup>.  
O neutro αἰώς, ἐκείνος, ὅς, ὅτος junctaque, & ἄλλος.  
(εις) εις, non participans, in femineo facit εἶσα.  
(υς) υς, in participiis -με verborum, ὦσα fit, ὦρque.

Irregulariter Comparata.  
ἰων -ισος sæpius υς<sup>9</sup>, & nomina neutra ος<sup>10</sup>.

Genus NOMINUM Tertiae<sup>11</sup>.  
m. Νυ, Ρω, Ξι, & Ψι. ΑΣ, αντος, & ΗΣ, ΩΣ, ΕΤΣ, ΟΤΣ.  
f. ΩΝ, ΕΩΝ<sup>12</sup>, ΓΕ' αδος ΑΣ, ΤΗΣ τῆς, ΙΣ, ΤΣ, ΔΑΙΣ, ΙΑΤΣ, ΔΑΤΣ<sup>13</sup>.  
n. σῆμα, μίλι, πῶτ' ὀρέαρ, ἦτορ & ΑΣ ατος, ἄλγος.

EXCEPTIONES<sup>14</sup>.  
Ο (ον) κηφΗΝΟΣ, σφην, σωλὴν. (ιν) δαλφΙΝΟΣ, & ἔρμης<sup>15</sup>,  
ἰκτὴν, τελχὴν. (γξ) σέφριγξ. (αρ) ἑγχαΡΙ, ἑάρ. (ειρ) φθίρ. (ις) λίΤΟΣ<sup>16</sup>.  
ἀΐΔι, ῥύνις & ἑχΠ, κίς, λίς, ἔρχις, ὄριςque<sup>17</sup>.

(υς) πῆχΕΟΣ, & σελεύς. βότρΥΟΣ, & θρῆνυς, ἰχθῦς<sup>18</sup>,  
κάνδρις, μῦς, ἰνύς, σίκυς, σκόλλυς, γάγυς. (εις) κίς<sup>19</sup>.

Η (ην) φρεός. -ν νος. (αν) ἀκρογρόΩΝΟΣ, ἀλκύν, εἰκὼν<sup>20</sup>,  
ἡστος, λαζών, ὀλολυγών, παλαγών, πυργών<sup>21</sup>,  
& σαγών, σινδών, σεργών, τρυγών, χελιδόνque<sup>22</sup>,  
χθών, γλῶν & ἄλΩΝΟΣ, μυοπαρών, & τρήρων<sup>23</sup>.

(ξ) αἰΚ, ἀλώπηξ, αὔλαξ, βέμβυξ, γλαυξ, ἑλικοςque<sup>24</sup>,  
κράμαξ, κλίμαξ, κρέξ, & κῶλις, λάρναξ, μάσαξ<sup>25</sup>,  
πῆληξ, παλαξ, πονῆξ, σάνδυξ, σιρξ, & σμῶδιξ, σπῶδιξ<sup>26</sup>,  
στῆλιξ, χίδαξ, φελξ, ρήνιξ, ρήλιξ, ἀμυΧΟΣ, θελξ<sup>27</sup>,  
πῶξ, σῆξ, ὕςριξ, ἄντοΓΟΣ, αἰγυς διωρυξ, λάταξ<sup>28</sup>,  
μῆσιξ, ἔραξ, πῆμεριξ, πῶξ, πομφίλυξ, πῆριξ<sup>29</sup>,  
ρῆξ, ρῶξ, τίτεριξ, τρυξ, ὁσπληξ, ολέξ, νύΚΤΟΣ, Φωίξ<sup>30</sup>.

(ηρ) ἀΕΡΙ γαστήρ κΗΡΟΣ. (ειρ) χεῖρ (ως) ἐδῆτος. (εις) κλειδός<sup>31</sup>.  
(ως) αἰδΟΟΣ, ἡός. ρΩΔΙ. (ψ) λιΒΟΣ, φαψ, φλέψ, & χήριψ<sup>32</sup>:  
atque καλαύερΠΙ, λάλιαψ, ὀψ, σῆψ, ὤψιςque<sup>33</sup>. Κατήλιψ<sup>34</sup>.

ΤΟ (ηρ) ἦρ, κηρ. (υρ) πῶρ (ωρ) σκαΤΟΣ ὕδωρ & ἰλΩΡΟΣ, πῆλαρ<sup>35</sup>.  
(ας) δῖωΑΟΣ, & σῖλας (ως) φωτός. (αῖς) & σταιτίς (υς) & αἰτός<sup>36</sup>.

Notæ Continend, p.

AMANT  
Dores a, ἀγαπᾷ sed  
Jones n, ἀγαπᾷ. &c.

tempora<sup>1</sup> Literis Characteristicis distinctaConjugationes<sup>2</sup>.)

praesentis

futuri perfecti

1. Labialibus.  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\pi\omega$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$ ,  $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\Phi\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ , *formant*<sup>3</sup>  $\Psi\omega$   $\Phi\alpha$ <sup>4</sup>
2. Palatinis.  $\omega\lambda\acute{\iota}\kappa\omega$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\iota}\Gamma\omega$ ,  $\beta\rho\acute{\iota}\chi\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\omega$ <sup>5</sup>,  $\delta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\Sigma\Sigma\omega$ <sup>6</sup>  $\Xi\omega$   $\chi\alpha$
3. Lingualibus.  $\alpha\nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega$ ,  $\sigma\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\delta\omega$ ,  $\omega\lambda\acute{\iota}\Theta\omega$ ,  $\rho\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\omega$ ,  $\omega$  Pur.  $\Sigma\omega$   $\kappa\alpha$
4. Immutab.  $\varsigma\acute{\iota}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ,  $\nu\acute{\iota}\mu\omega$ ,  $\rho\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ ,  $\sigma\sigma\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$ .  $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\Nu\omega$  *dant*  $\tilde{\omega}$   $\kappa\alpha$ <sup>7</sup>.

CONJUGATUM per MODOS<sup>8</sup> & TEMPORA

Voc. Temp.	Indicativus.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Participia.	Signif.
A. <i>pres.</i> *	$\tau\tau\pi\tau\text{-}\Omega$		οιμι	$\omega$	$\epsilon\iota\nu$	$\omega\nu$	Verbero *
A. <i>imp.</i>	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\omega\tau\omega\nu$						-abam
P. M. <i>pr.</i>	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omega\tau\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$	$\epsilon$	οίμην	$\omega\mu\alpha\iota$	$\epsilon\delta\omega\iota$	$\delta\mu\alpha\nu\epsilon$	-o, r
P. M. <i>imp.</i>	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\omega\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu$						-abam-r
A. <i>ind.</i> 2.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\omega\text{-}\omicron\nu$ $\S$	$\epsilon$	οιμι	$\omega$	$\epsilon\iota\nu$	$\omega\nu$	-avi
M. <i>ind.</i> 2.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\omega\text{-}\omicron\mu\eta\nu$	$\tilde{\epsilon}$	οίμην	$\omega\mu\alpha\iota$	$\epsilon\delta\omega\iota$	$\delta\mu\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$	-avi
P. <i>ind.</i> 2.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\omega\text{-}\eta\nu$	$\eta\delta\iota$	$\epsilon\iota\eta\nu$	$\omega$	$\eta\nu\alpha\iota$	$\epsilon\iota\varsigma$	-atus fui
P. <i>fut.</i> 2.	$\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\omega}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$		οίμην		$\epsilon\delta\omega\iota$	$\delta\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$	-abor
M. <i>perf.</i>	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\omega\text{-}\alpha$	$\epsilon$	οιμι	$\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$	$\alpha\varsigma$	-avi
M. <i>pl. p.</i>	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\omega\epsilon\iota\nu$						-averam.
A. <i>fut.</i> 2.	$\tau\upsilon\omega\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$		οίμην		$\epsilon\iota\nu$	$\omega\nu$	-abo
M. <i>fut.</i> 2.	$\tau\upsilon\omega\text{-}\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$		οίμην		$\epsilon\delta\omega\iota$	$\delta\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$	-abo
A. <i>fut.</i> 1.	$\tau\tau\psi\text{-}\Omega$		οιμι	$\eta$	$\epsilon\iota\nu$	$\omega\nu$	-abo
M. <i>fut.</i> 1.	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$		οίμην		$\epsilon\delta\omega\iota$	$\delta\mu\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$	-abo
A. <i>ind.</i> 1.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\alpha$	$\omicron\nu$	$\alpha\iota\mu\iota$	$\omega$	$\alpha\iota$	$\alpha\varsigma$	-avi
M. <i>ind.</i> 1.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$	$\alpha\iota$	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$	$\omega\mu\alpha\iota$	$\alpha\delta\omega\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$	-avi
A. <i>perf.</i>	$\tau\epsilon\iota\tau\Phi\text{-}\Lambda$	$\epsilon$	οιμι	$\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$	$\omega\varsigma$	-avi
A. <i>pl. f.</i>	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota\nu$		( $\epsilon\iota\eta\nu$ ) <sup>11</sup>	( $\omega$ ) <sup>12</sup>			-averam
P. <i>perf.</i>	$\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$	$\psi\theta$ <sup>10</sup>	$\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\varsigma$	$\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\varsigma$	$\phi\delta\omega\iota$ <sup>13</sup>	$\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\varsigma$	-atus fui
P. <i>pl. p.</i>	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\mu\mu\eta\nu$						-atus fueram
P. <i>paup.</i>	$\pi\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ <sup>14</sup>		οίμην		$\epsilon\delta\omega\iota$	$\delta\mu\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$	-abor mox
P. <i>ind.</i> 1.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\delta\text{-}\eta\nu$ <sup>15</sup>	$\eta\pi\iota$	$\epsilon\iota\eta\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}$	$\eta\nu\alpha\iota$	$\epsilon\iota\varsigma$	-atus fui
P. <i>fut.</i> 1.	$\tau\upsilon\phi\delta\acute{\iota}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$		οίμην	<sup>16</sup>	$\epsilon\delta\omega\iota$	$\delta\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$	-abor

## Synonymia Temporum.

Exprimere est vocis cuiusvis tempora quaevis  
Verbo Substantivo<sup>17</sup> Participiis conjuncto<sup>18</sup>.

quibus Indefinitum Posterius deest?

Infinito (1) Plura carent<sup>19</sup>: (2) Polysyllaba  $\zeta\omega$ ,  $\alpha\nu\omega$ <sup>20</sup>:

(3.) Puraque<sup>21</sup>, contracto  $\tilde{\omega}$  vocalis praevia si sit<sup>22</sup>:

<sup>1</sup> ita dicta, quod caetera inde deducantur. qua ratione deriventur aut patebit ex Typo Conjugandi, aut explicabitur in Notis.

<sup>2</sup> seu potius *Formandi Regulae*. nam Graecorum unica est Conjugatio: cuius unicum Exemplar erit  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omega$ : quaeque Irregularia sunt, uti sunt in quibusdam plerisque omnia, tam barytona, quam circumflexa, suis locis tradentur. V. p. 46, &c.

<sup>3</sup> Ut derivetur a praesenti futurum, a futuro perfectum, V. p. 46, 47.

<sup>4</sup> sic Forma:  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\pi\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\phi\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$ , *delecto*. similiter caetera. Deponentia sic:  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , *accipio*; quasi eilet a  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ ,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$ ,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\chi\omega$ .

<sup>5</sup>  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\chi\alpha$ , *pario*.

<sup>6</sup> vel  $\text{-}\tau\tau\omega$  Attice. sim. alia in  $\text{-}\alpha\nu\omega$ .

<sup>7</sup>  $\Sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\omega$   $\varsigma\acute{\iota}\lambda\tilde{\omega}$   $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\chi\alpha$  *mitto*.  $\Nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$   $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\tilde{\omega}$   $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\chi\alpha$  *distribuo*.  $\Phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$   $\epsilon\alpha\nu\tilde{\omega}$   $\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\text{-}$

Notes Continued, p.

$\phi\alpha\gamma\eta\alpha$  *appareo*.  $\Sigma\omega\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$   $\sigma\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$   $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\alpha\rho\eta\alpha$  *fero*.  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$   $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\tilde{\omega}$   $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\chi\alpha$  *seco*. Similiter Similia.

<sup>8</sup> NB. In Conjugando per Modos, abjiciendum est *indicativi* Augmentum in *reliquis*: de quo V. p. 46.

<sup>9</sup>  $\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$ , Theocr. 28. Joan. xvii. 2.  $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\eta$ , Eph. vii. 5.  $\pi\rho\theta\delta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega\pi$ , Isocr. Areop.

<sup>10</sup> Derivatur a 2da persona singulari *indicativi*,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha\iota$ .

<sup>11</sup> interdum  $\mu\alpha\iota$  vertitur in  $\mu\eta\nu$  ut  $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$   $\epsilon\iota\eta\nu$ , &  $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta\nu$ . NB,  $\alpha\epsilon\omicron$  affluunt; ante  $\mu\eta\nu$  ut  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$   $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ . Westm. p. 49.

<sup>12</sup> nonnunquam vocalis ante  $\mu\alpha\iota$  vertitur in  $\omega$  ut  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$   $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ . ita verba in  $\mu\iota$ .

<sup>13</sup> a tertia persona singulari *indicativi*,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ , *mutando* *tenuis* in *aspiratam*.

<sup>14</sup> a 2da persona *perfecti*.

Indicativus.

Imperativus

Subjunct. Optativus

Ὅλοσπα  
Vix<sup>3</sup>, 1

(1) Prin

(2) Prin

(3) ον D

ἸΙ σ

III

2, 3

D. II 2

III

III

quidam

10 u

11 u

12 u

appareo

13 u

14 u

15 u

16 u

17 u



	Singulari			Duali		Plurali		
	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	3
Indicativus.	Τύπῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τίτῳ	ας	ας	αἶτον	αἶτον	αἷον	αἶτε	αἶτε
	ἱερέῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	εἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τυτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	εἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	ἱερέῳ	ας	ας	αἶτον	αἶτον	αἷον	αἶτε	αἶτε
	ἱερέῳ	ας	ας	αἶτον	αἶτον	αἷον	αἶτε	αἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
Imperativus	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
Subjunct. Optativus	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε
	τύτῳ	εἶς	εἶς	εἶτον	εἶτον	οἷον	εἶτε	εἶτε

Quæ Similis Finis, Similis Inflexio Detur.

Verba (έω, έω, έω,) Circumflexa.

Όλοπαζή Puris<sup>1</sup> sunt Praesens, Imperfectum<sup>2</sup>: aut Vix<sup>3</sup>, nisi in α, diffyllaba έω contracta leguntur<sup>4</sup>.

Dualis Numerus.

(1) Prima Dualis δον vult, si Pluralis erit δα<sup>5</sup>.

(2) Prima Dualis deerit, si Pluralis erit μαι<sup>6</sup>.

(3) ον Dual. altera, tertia; si Plur. ultima -σι, -σαι<sup>7</sup>.

Perfecti Personae.

II σαι ex μαι quartae<sup>8</sup>: reliquis cape signa futuri<sup>9</sup>.

III σαι ex σμαι tertia<sup>10</sup>: reliquis σαι vertitur in ται<sup>11</sup>.

2, 3. σμαι, μμαι, Mū gemino, si quartae, -νσαι, -νται<sup>12</sup>.

D. II δον ex ται puro<sup>13</sup>: reliquis tennes asprantur<sup>14</sup>.

III -νται a ται<sup>15</sup> puro<sup>16</sup>, sed μένοι post diphthongum<sup>17</sup>.

Plusquamperfecti Personae

III -ντο a το<sup>15</sup> -puro<sup>16</sup>, sed μένοι post diphthongum<sup>17</sup>.

quidam thematis: ut τέτῳ-μαι ξαι, a τέτῳ delecto: ήλεγ μαι ξαι, ab ήλέγω arguo.

<sup>10</sup> ut ήκπ-σμαι ξαι, a ήκίζω condo.

<sup>11</sup> ut τίπ-σαι, ται. ita τίτυ-ξαι (quasi esset τίτυπ-σαι) τίτυπ-ξαι. sim. ήλε-ξαι, κτα-ξαι.

<sup>12</sup> ut μμώλυ-σμαι νσαι νξαι, a μμώλυω contamino: πέρα-μμαι -νσαι -νξαι, a φείνω appaveo.

<sup>13</sup> ut κίχρε-ται δον, a κείνω iudico.

<sup>14</sup> ut ήπαρ-ξαι δον, a ήπαίρω fero: τίτυ-πξαι φδον.

<sup>15</sup> tertia persona singulari.

<sup>16</sup> ut σίπ-ξαι -νται -ντε, a σίπω honoro: είνται ab ήνω mitto.

<sup>17</sup> ut βιβέλεινται, βιβέλειν μένοι εσσι, ήσαν a βελεύω consilio.

<sup>1</sup> in έω, έω, έω, ut πριέω ho, πορο, φάξω απο, δηλώω patefacio. quorum duo priora omnibus temporibus perfecta sunt, & multo videntur planiora pronunciari quam πορίω facio, βοίω clamo, χρυσάω de auro, ob pauciores vocalium & diphthongorum concurfus. Grefser. p. 101.

<sup>2</sup> ut φιλ-έω, φέω &c. ήφιλ-έον, φέον &c. secundum Regulas Contrahendi, p. 42.

<sup>3</sup> χαν, Herod. 42. 8.

<sup>4</sup> ut, a πλίω, παύω, πλείω. Aët. xxviii. 1. sed πλεόντων Luc. viii. 23. non πλείων.

<sup>5</sup> ut, plur. τυτῳ-ξόμεθα, dual.

τυτῳίόμεθον. hac de causa, in declinando, omisimus primam dual.

<sup>6</sup> ut in έτυτῳ, έτύτῳ, &c.

<sup>7</sup> V. τυτῳί-ω, ομαι, ές. Alias, tertia desinet in ην. V. έτυ-φα, τῳον, ές.

<sup>8</sup> ut ήπαρ-μαι. σαι, a ήπαίρω fero.

<sup>9</sup> (1) pro consonis ante α ut λίλι-γμαί ξαι, α λί-γω ξω. (2) pro sola με postli-





# DERIVATIO TEMPORUM

## Indefinitum II Activum.

Imperfectum Infinitumque secundum Eadem. sed

[ult.<sup>1</sup>] Consona posterior perit in -κτω, -κω, -μνω<sup>2</sup>; πω<sup>3</sup>que<sup>2</sup>.

(2) ον fit αω perpaucis<sup>3</sup>; pluribus ον fit ab εω<sup>4</sup>.

(3) αω<sup>5</sup>, ζω dant σω δον<sup>5</sup>, ζω γον<sup>6</sup>. (4) σμύχω, φύχω<sup>7</sup>, γον dant.

[<sup>8</sup>penult. 11] (1) η ω αι αυ ε ι dant A (2) ο O (3) ευ Υ (4) & ει I.

(1) SED quarta dissyllabon ει A<sup>9</sup>, trissyllabon E vult<sup>10</sup>.

(1) ε retinent ἐβλήκων, ἐλαρον, ἐτεκον, ἐφλεγον<sup>11</sup>.

(11) Circumflexa tenent vocales: δακῶν ἰδῶκων.

(1) Πλάκω<sup>12</sup> ἰπλάκων, & ἰπλάκων. (\*) Τέμνω<sup>13</sup> ἰταμνω<sup>14</sup> ἰτεμον<sup>15</sup>que<sup>12</sup>.

(9) -βον faciunt βλάκω, δρύκω, κρύκω<sup>16</sup>que, καλύκω<sup>17</sup>.

-ρον faciunt ἀκώ, βιάκω, δρύκω, δαίκω, ῥάκω, ῥίκω, σκιάκω<sup>18</sup>.

## Perfectum Medium.

(1) θάλλω, κλάζω, αι penultima praesentis, dant Ητα<sup>15</sup>.

(2) ε penultima, bina futuri syllaba si fit,

sive barytona verba<sup>16</sup>, dabunt Ο<sup>17</sup>. (3) ει facies Ο<sup>18</sup>.

## Futurum I.

(1) ᾱ quarta ΟΤΜΑΙ. (2) ΗΣΩ ᾱω<sup>19</sup>, ἰω<sup>20</sup>: ΩΣΩ ἰω fit.

(3) ζω queisdam ΞΩ, ΣΩ<sup>21</sup>: multis ΞΩ<sup>22</sup>: κλάγξω, πλάγξω<sup>23</sup>.

(4) ΣΩ βεβήκω, λειβήκω, παβήκω, παβήκω, πβήκω, αργήκω, ἰβήκω,

(5) κήκω, κλεικώ<sup>24</sup>. (6) θρήκω, θρήκω, θύκω, μεθ-ἰκώ<sup>25</sup>. (ἰβήκω<sup>26</sup>).

## Indefinitum I Activum.

(1) -σπειρα σπειρώ (2) ἐψάλα ψαλῶ (3) α εανῶ fit ἔρηνω<sup>27</sup>:

sic ε futuro Quartae fit Αλεα fit Ητα.

(4) εἴπα, ἦκα, ἰδωκα<sup>28</sup>, ἔδικα<sup>29</sup>, atque ἦνκα<sup>30</sup>.

## Perfectum Activum.

(1) ε-νω, -ίνα, ὕνω. Νυ, dissyllaba, perdunt<sup>31</sup>.

(2) ζωque futuri ΧΑ facit<sup>32</sup>: excipe πείρεκα, & ἦκα<sup>33</sup>.

## Perfectum Passivum.

(1) Prima φα impurum fit Μαί<sup>34</sup>, purum geminat Μω<sup>35</sup>.

(2) Altera χα Γμαι<sup>36</sup>. τεύχω τεύγμαι<sup>37</sup>, εύχω εύγμαι<sup>38</sup>.

(3) Tertia κα Σμαι<sup>39</sup>, χα. ΓΜαι<sup>40</sup>. 38 Δίω δέδικα δέδωμαι<sup>39</sup>.

(4) Quarta κα Μαί<sup>41</sup>, γκα ΜΜαι<sup>42</sup>: Σμαι saepius αίνω, ὕνω<sup>43</sup>.

## Indefinitum I Passivum.

(1) ἐμνήσθην, ἐρρώσθην sumunt Σίγμαι<sup>44</sup>. (2) ἐσώθην

perdit<sup>45</sup>. (3) & Ητα fit Εψιλόν, ἐσώθην. εὐρέσθην,

ἠρέσθην<sup>46</sup>. (4) ἐρρήται, ἐρρώσθηνque, -ρῆσθην fit<sup>47</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> percutio, scindo.

<sup>13</sup> noceo, frango, abscondo, tego.

<sup>14</sup> necō, tingo, lacero,

sepelio, suo, praecipito, fodio.

<sup>15</sup> ut θάλλω germino τέτληα, φαίω appareo

σπέρνω.

<sup>16</sup> τέτληα finivi, & μέμλεα seu μέμλεα curavi, formantur a τέλλω

& μέλλω; ac proinde nihil mutant. Gretser p. 97.

<sup>17</sup> ut λέγω dico, λέξω

λέλογα.

<sup>18</sup> ut πείρω persuadeo πείρωσθα, ἴδω scio ὀίδα.

<sup>19</sup> ἀρπάζω rapio, &c. V. Westm. p. 42.

<sup>20</sup> κραζώ clamo, &c. V. Westm.

p. 42.

<sup>21</sup> α κλαζώ clangō, πλάζω seduco.

<sup>22</sup> ferreo, video, inspergo,

fingo, vendo, pinso, venor, loris caedo, remigo.

<sup>23</sup> α κείω uro, κλείω fleo.

<sup>24</sup> α τείχω curro, τρέφω nutrio, τύρω fumum excito, ματίχω participio: nimirum ἔχω

habeo facit ἔω.

<sup>25</sup> NB. praesentis, deperditum subscibitur per omnes mo-

dos: ut Αἶρω, αἶω, ἦρα, ἄρον, &c.

<sup>26</sup> ἔδικα & ἰδωκα, ἔδικαμιν &c

ἰδωκαμιν non ultra Indicativum leguntur: tamen θήσκειμι, Αἰσέειμι, Pind. Nemes.

lxxxviii. 50. θήσκει, Nazianz. poem. 61. in Nemes. 295. θήσαντο, Pind. Nemes.

od. 5. antistr. 1. καταθνήσκαιμος, Pind. Olymp. od. 6. ep. 2.

<sup>27</sup> ab ἔω

dico, ἵνυμι mitto, δίδωμι do, τίδωμι pono, φέρω fero.

<sup>28</sup> ut κρίνω iudico,

κρίνω, κίκεκα.

<sup>29</sup> vel in tertia conjugatione: ut μαρίζω flagello, μαρίζω

μαρίζω.

<sup>30</sup> α φείω-αω ἔω horreo, ἦ-ω ἔω venio.

deleclavi τίπερμαι.

<sup>31</sup> ut τίπερα verberavi τίπερμαι.

γ, μαι; ut ἡλεγχά argui ἡλεγχά.

<sup>32</sup> & minus usitatum τίτεργμαι,

Westm. p. 48.

<sup>33</sup> sim. & quaedam Tertiae: ut κέχουμαι a χέω εἶσω jundo,

αἰώουμαι a αἰώουμαι percontor.

<sup>34</sup> ut δέδικα ligavi δέδισμαι.

<sup>35</sup> ut ἰστέρεκα stabilivi ἰστέρεγμαι.

Ultima praesentis, unde derivatur, sic mutatur.

<sup>2</sup> ut τύπω verbero ἔτυ-  
κων, &c.

<sup>3</sup> ut μυκῶ  
mugio ἱμυκον.  
sim. νικῶ  
vinco, τιμῶ  
honoro.

<sup>4</sup> δακῶ so-  
no ἰδῶκων. sim.  
φιλῶ amo,  
εὐξίω fugio  
&c. V. f. 44.  
n. 21.

<sup>5</sup> ut φεζῶ  
dico fut. φεζί-  
σω, ind. ἔφρα-  
δον.

<sup>6</sup> ut τί-ηω  
(vel -αω) or-  
dino, tut. τί-  
ξω, ind. ἔπαρον.

<sup>7</sup> absumo, re-  
frigero.

<sup>8</sup> Penultima praesentis sic mutatur.

<sup>9</sup> ut σείρω  
fero ἑσπάρω.

<sup>10</sup> ut ὀρέλλω  
debeo ὀρέλον.

<sup>11</sup> vidi,  
dixi, peperī,  
ussi.





ΔΕΙΚΝ-ΤΜΙ		Indicativus.		Impr. Inf. Partic.	
ιδείκν-ντ	υς	υσι.	υτιν υτων υμεν υτι υπ. υσι υται υς	υσι υται υς	υς
Δείκν υμαι	υσαι υται.	υδον υδον υμεδα υδαι υναι υσο υδαι υμενος.	υδον υδον υμεδα υδαι υναι υσο υδαι υμενος.	υδον υδον υμεδα υδαι υναι υσο υδαι υμενος.	υδον υδον υμεδα υδαι υναι υσο υδαι υμενος.
ιδείκν-υμαι	υσο υτο.	υδον υδον υμεδα υδαι υναι υσο υδαι υμενος.	υδον υδον υμεδα υδαι υναι υσο υδαι υμενος.	υδον υδον υμεδα υδαι υναι υσο υδαι υμενος.	υδον υδον υμεδα υδαι υναι υσο υδαι υμενος.

DEFECTIVA<sup>3</sup>

miror	Ἀγαμαι	ab	ἀγάζομαι	rogo	Ἐρομαι	ἐρώμαι
frango	Ἀγνυμι		ἀγνυμι	invenio	Εὐρίσκω	εὐρίσκω
sentio	Αἰσθάνομαι		αἰσθάνομαι	jungo	Ζεύγωμι	ζεύγω
arceo	Ἀλίξω		ἀλίξω	cingo	Ζων-ύω, υμι	ζώνω
capior	Ἀλίσκομαι		ἀλίσκω, υμι	volo	ἰ-Θίλω	θίλω
pecco	Ἀμαρτάνω		ἀμαρτάνω	pervenio	Ἰκνέομαι	ἰκνέομαι
odio sum	Ἀσπεχθάνομαι		ἀσπεχθάνομαι	placo	Ἰλάσκομαι	ἰλάσκομαι
aegre fero	Ἀχθόμαι		ἀχθόμαι	lateo	Λατάνω	λατάνω
augeo	Ἀυξάνω		αὐξάνω	disco	Μαθησάμαι	μαθησάμαι
eo	Βαίω		βαίω <sup>4</sup>	pugno	Μάχομαι	μάχομαι
germino	Βλαστάνω		βλαστάνω	recordor	Μιμνήσκω	μιμνήσκω
volo	Βάλλωμι		βάλλωμι	misceo	Μιγν-ύω, υμι	μιγνύω
senesco	Γεράσκω		γεράσκω	abeo	Οἶζομαι	οἶζομαι
fio	Γίνομαι		γίνομαι <sup>5</sup>	puto	Οἶμαι	οἶμαι
nosco	Γινώσκω		γινώσκω <sup>6</sup>	juro	Ὀμν-ύω, υμι	ὀμνύω
scio	Δαίω		δαίω	perdo	Ὀλλ-ύω, υμι	ὀλλύω
mordeo	Δάκνω		δάκνω	figo	Πηγν-ύω, υμι	πηγνύω
ergeo	Δίωμαι		δίωμαι	bibo	Πίνω	πίνω <sup>7</sup>
docceo	Διδάσκω		διδάσκω	sciscitor	Πυνθάνομαι	πυνθάνομαι
existimo	Δοκίω		δοκίω <sup>8</sup>	valeo	Ῥαν-ύω, υμι	ῤανύω
possum	Δύναμαι <sup>9</sup>		δύναμαι	libo	Σπένδω	σπένδω
dixi	Εἶπα, υν <sup>9</sup>		εἶπα	sterno	Σπρνν-ύω, υμι	σπρννύω
abigo	Ἐλαύνω		ἐλαύνω	extendo	Ταύω	ταύω
venio	Ἐρχομαι		ἐλθάνω <sup>10</sup>	praevenio	Φθάω	φθάω <sup>12</sup>

ANOMALA<sup>11</sup>

Ἀνίστασθαι ἀνίστασθαι, ἀνίστασθαι, &c. perf. M. ἀνίστασθαι: ind. 1. ἀνίστασθαι vel ἀνίστασθαι.  
 — Βάλλω jacio, βάλλω, βάλλω, &c. — Γαμίζω dico uxorem, ind. 1. ἰγνυμι.  
 — Εἶδω scio, εἶδω & εἶδω, εἶδω, inf. perf. εἶδω: partic. εἶδως: ind. 2. εἶδον vel εἶδον: perf. M. εἶδον. — ἔχω habeo, ἔχω vel ἔχω, ἔχω: imp. ἔχον: ind. 2. ἔχον. — Θάπτο sepelio, θάπτο, τίπατο, τιθάμμαι: ind. 1. ἰπάρθην: fut. 1. τιθάσθαι. — Θνήσκω morior, θνήσκω, τίθνηται: ind. 2. ἰθάνον. — Κάμνω laboro, κάμνω, κίμνω. — Κληρώω sortior, κληρώω, κληρώω: ind. 2. ἰκλάρω. — Λάβω perf. M. λάβω. — Λαμβάνω accipio, λαμβάνω, λαμβάνω: ind. 2. ἰλαβον. — Ὀρέω video, ὀρέω, ὀρέω. — Πάσχω patior, πάσχω, πάσχω: ind. 2. ἰπασθον: perf. M. ὀπασθαι.

\* quae Desunt Verbis in -υμι?  
 -υμι deest modus Optativus, Subjunctivus;  
 vox Media; activa infinitum posteriusque:  
 sola sed Infinita bisyllabi in -υμι leguntur<sup>14</sup>.  
 quae Peculiaria, quae Barytona sunt?  
 -υμι, more suo<sup>15</sup> dant Praesens, Imperfectum:  
 undeque derivas, hinc Caetera tempora ducis<sup>16</sup>.  
 unde Derivantur verba in -υμι?  
 -υμι, si dissyllaba, derivantur ab -ύω<sup>17</sup>:  
 Caetera dant -ω -μι, interpositis νυ, νυε<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Verborum in -υμι multa sunt, tot  
 ferme quot Barytona in -ύω. Ant. fig. ap.  
 Scot. p. 233. & grammaticis 20 fere notata  
 sunt. Rasm. p. 265. aliarum vero trium  
 conjugationum in -μι paucissima inveni-  
 untur. Ant. fig. p. 233.

<sup>1</sup> NB. Innumera sunt Inven-  
 taria cujullibet characteristicae;  
 praesertim polysyllaba, deriva-  
 tiva, composita, poetica; quo-  
 rum defectum frequens auctorum  
 lectio, & formationis χακρονία  
 optime indicabit. Westm. p. 73.  
 Usitatiora ita tractavimus, ut  
 quam commodissime memoriae  
 mandentur, & in usum tyronum  
 facillime convertantur.

<sup>3</sup> Quae, praeter imperfectum, tempora  
 aliunde mutantur: praecipue a verbis,  
 quorum thema non est in usu.

<sup>4</sup> Sed ind. 2. ἰβω, quasi 2 βωμι.

<sup>5</sup> Imperfectum est ἰγνύμι, indefinitum  
 posterius ἰγνύμι.

G

<sup>6</sup> Sed

<sup>1</sup> ut ἐξ ἀμφοῖν ψευδῶν ex utrisque falsis, Arist. ἀμφοδ' ἀμα ἐξέπνευσαν ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν βίον ambo simul efflarunt miseram animam, Eurip.

<sup>2</sup> ut μαθόντες δὲ γὰρ ἑλόντες qui didicerunt garriunt, Pindar. &c. V. Gretser. ii. p. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Attice. Varen. p. 636. ut, ἐξ τὰ ἄλλα ἡρησῆναι, καὶ δὲ τὸ λήγναι ex quo alia pendunt, & propter quod dicuntur, Arist.

<sup>4</sup> Jungitur & plurali: θαυμάσια πεινύσκει, Jac. ii. 19. &c. V. Gretser. ii. p. 5.

<sup>5</sup> ut (1) ἐκ ἔργου, οἷον ἐστὶ ἀπὸ τῶν συμποσίων ἢ Κρή- † V. Scot. p. 639. non sunt qui a symposiis abstinent prater Cretenses, Plat. μιληταῖς ὕμνοι ἐστῶν ἀρχαὶ λόγων τέλειται, hymni dulcissimi sunt laudis posterioris principia, Hesiod.

(2) τ' δ' ἡ τρεῖς κεφαλαὶ hujus erant tria capita, Eurip. ἐκ ἂν ἐξελεύσιντο τοῖς μὲν αἰτεῖται, τοῖς δὲ τὰ πτερά non enascerentur his quidem pili, illis vero pennae, Arist. &c.

<sup>6</sup> ut, ἐν ταῖς ἐντολαῖς σε, αἵς ἡγάπησας in mandatis tuis quae amavi, Psal. cxix. 47. NB. (1) Relativorum more non raro construuntur ἁπλῆς ille, ἡλίος quantus, οἷος qualis, ἔπειτα hic, ποσάπλῆς, ποσάπλῆς quoduplex, ποσάπλῆς quot, ποσάπλῆς quantus, ποσάπλῆς cuius, &c. ut, χαρίζομαι οἷον σοι ἀνδρὶ gratificans viro qualis tu es, Xen. Westm. p. 126. (2) Interdum, nec cum Antecedente, nec cum Consequen-

Nominativi & Verbi.  
(1) Sacpe Duali das Pluralia<sup>1</sup>: raro Contra<sup>2</sup>.  
(2) Neutrum Plurali vult Verbum Singulare<sup>3</sup>, crebro<sup>4</sup>: Sic perraro Mascula, Femineaque<sup>5</sup>.

Relativi & Antecedentis.  
ὅς, casu obliquo, cum nomine precedente convenit haud raro, verbum quodcumque sequatur<sup>6</sup>.

Modorum cum Particulis.  
(1) Particulas, Latio quis solus Subjunctivus jungitur, Indicativo etiam conjungunt Graeci<sup>7</sup>.  
(2) Infinito etiam non raro junxeris<sup>8</sup> ἔδε<sup>9</sup>, ὥς vel ὡς, παρὲς, ἢ, παρὲν, παρὲν ἢ, ἐπείδῃ, ὅσον<sup>10</sup>.  
(3) Ἄν (seu signat can, could, should, would: live-soever<sup>11</sup>) cunctis fermē Modis<sup>12</sup>, & Part'cipiis<sup>13</sup>, inservit: saepe Redundat<sup>14</sup>; saepe Deest non-indicativis<sup>15</sup>.

## SUBTEXT TO THE NEXT PAGE.

## Varia Constructio.

Plurima, pro vario sensu, variam structuram admittunt<sup>16</sup>: & eodem inprimis Privo, Accuso, Condemno, Absolvo, Communico, Participoque<sup>17</sup>. nimirum inter Rectorem casumque Regendum Praepositum crebro venit, regimenque recudit<sup>18</sup>. sic μετὰ Μείζων, vel παρὲς ἐμῆς παρὲς, παρὲς, vel ὑπὲρ με<sup>19</sup>. sicque Μέγιστος ὑμῶν παρὲς, ἀπὸ, παρὲς, ἔξ, ἐπὶ ἢ, μὴ<sup>20</sup>.

Verba Genitivum Regentia.  
Ἀνδρέω insuetus sum, Ἐπειγόμεναι festino, &c. Westm. p. 144.  
ἔν, κακο- funesta-λίω, ποιῶνε [ἐποίει<sup>21</sup>].  
adsciscunt Quartum<sup>22</sup>: Sejunctis dicas κα-καὶ-καὶ μοι, vel με<sup>22</sup>, Blandior atque Precor.

Consequitur solus (1) Dativus παρὰ πτωχῶν parasitor, ἐπιτρέχει, ἐνχετόμαι, precor: (2) Accusativus ἀντιβολίω, ἱκτιύω, λίτομαι, λιτανεύω, precor.

Verba Dat. & Acc. Regentia.  
Ἀγαθὸν beneficus sum, ἀδυνατῶ non potis sum, &c. Westm. p. 153.

Propositionibus Functionum Constructio.  
Praepositis variant Composita: (1) nunc Geminatur praepositum<sup>24</sup>: (2) nunc vi Sensus composita requirunt casum<sup>25</sup>; (3) nunc vi Praepositorum<sup>26</sup>; (4) nunc Utriusque<sup>27</sup>: (5) nunc vi Juncturae variantur; saepius Ita: GEN. ἀπὸ, ἐκ, παρὲς, ἀντ'<sup>28</sup> ab: ὑπὲρ<sup>29</sup> super: & κατὰ contra, δε: παρὲς pro. DAT. εἰς<sup>30</sup>, παρὲς<sup>31</sup>, ἐπὶ<sup>32</sup> ad, in: ἀντὶ contra: ἐν<sup>33</sup>, in: σύν, μετὰ con, cum: & παρὲς juxta: ὑπὸ sub<sup>34</sup>. ACC. παρὰ<sup>35</sup>, μετὰ, διὰ<sup>36</sup>, trans, prater, per; μετὰ adque. DAT. ACC. ἀμφοῖ, παρὲς<sup>37</sup> circum. Excipiuntur Quaedam<sup>38</sup>.

te, videtur Relativum convenire: ut χρεὼ πτωχῶ ἔβαλε λεπτὰ δύο, ὃ (sc. ῥῆμα) ἐστὶ κοδράντης vidua paupera injecit duo minuta, quod est quadrans, Marc. xii. 42.

<sup>7</sup> E. G. ἵνα, ὅρα, ὅπως, ὡς ut, &c. V. Westm. p. 201.

<sup>8</sup> licet aliter etiam construuntur.

<sup>9</sup> ut, αἶδε σε μὴ θνήτοις γινέσθαι πῦμα ποδινὸν utinam non esses mortalibus desiderabile malum, Phocyl.

<sup>10</sup> adeo ut, priusquam, quam, priusquam, ἢ νῆσημα μείζον ἢ εἴςιν aegritudo major quam ut feratur. Varen. p. 68.

Notes Continued, p.

ut



1. Per Casus<sup>1</sup>:

Consequitur GENITIVUS (i) Quidlibet (1) Absolutus<sup>2</sup>.  
 (2) Cuique *ἐκείνῳ* desit<sup>3</sup>. (ii) Comp' rataque, *quam* si auditur<sup>4</sup>.  
 (iii) Queisque est finis *-ινος* vel *-πριος*. (iv) Et queis *ἑκείνῳ*,  
*Copia*<sup>5</sup>, & Oblivio, & Contraria<sup>6</sup> significantur.  
 (v) Queisque Sequentibus est similis sententia: *Aberro*,  
*Abstineo*, *Admiror*, *Desidero*<sup>6</sup>, *Desino*, *Differt*,  
*Disto*, *Egeo*, *Excello*, *Fruor*, *Incipio*, *Obtineoque*,  
*Parco*, *Prendo*, *Separo*: jungas quæ dabit usus<sup>7</sup>.  
 Consequitur TERTIUS Certo, Colo<sup>7</sup>, Consequor, Hortor<sup>8</sup>,  
 & Reprehendo<sup>9</sup>: Vicemque gerit sæpe Ablativi<sup>10</sup>.  
 Consequitur QUARTUS (1) Quidvis, *κατὰ* intellecto<sup>11</sup>;  
 vel *διὰ*<sup>12</sup>: (2) Passiva activi, post dandi casum<sup>13</sup>:  
 (3) Non alijs conjuncta<sup>14</sup>: (4) *Adjuro*, & *Testor*, duplex<sup>15</sup>.  
 GEN. vel DAT. post *Anfert*, *Imperat*<sup>14</sup>, & *Permutat*<sup>15</sup>.  
 ACC. vel DAT. Cognatus erit<sup>16</sup>: & post *Bene-dic-fact*,  
*Blandior*, *Utor*, *Displiceo*, & Contraria<sup>17</sup>; *Habitoque*<sup>18</sup>,  
 atque *Precor*: Alia, quæ lectio suggeret, addas<sup>1</sup>.

2. Rerum Genera:

QUANTUM? (1) *πέντε ποσὶν*<sup>19</sup>: (2) τὸ μήκος τρεῖς σταδίαι dic,  
 vel σταδίων<sup>20</sup>: (3) *κατὰ, εἰς μέγας, -ων, vel πρὸς, -ας*<sup>21</sup>.  
 Excellus: *πολλῷ μείζων*, vel ἐνὶ δακτύλῳ — *multo major, uno digito*.  
 QUANTI? (1) *θηναίς*, (2) *χρυσῷ ὠνησι*<sup>22</sup>: (3) *δυναταὶ εἰς μῶας*<sup>23</sup>.  
 (4) *Præposita* & jungas *εἰς, ἀπὸ, ἐπὶ, διὰ, πρὸς, ἐν*<sup>24</sup>.  
 QUALIS? (1) *βέλων*, (2) *λῆνε μέγας*<sup>25</sup>: (3) *βέλωνε μεγάλης*<sup>26</sup>.  
 QUEIS INSTRUMENTIS? (1) *λίγῃ, -χῇ*, (2) *-χῇ*: (3) *raro λόγῃς*<sup>27</sup>:  
 (4) *crebrius addas σὺν, διὰ, πρὸς, ὑπὸ, εἰς, ἐκ, ἐν, ἀμφοῖν*<sup>28</sup>.  
 QUA PARTE? (1) *ἄνω*, (2) *ῥα*, (3) vel *ῥα*<sup>29</sup>: (4) *εἰς κατ', ἐπὶ, εἰς*<sup>30</sup>.  
 QUOQUE MODO? (1) *τάχῃ*<sup>31</sup>: (2) *βίαι*<sup>32</sup>: (3) *adjungas διὰ, κατὰ,*  
*πρὸς, ἐν, σὺν, πρὸς, εἰς, μετὰ, εἰς, vario cum casu*<sup>33</sup>.  
 Quid FIT? (1) *ὑπὸ, ἀπὸ, πρὸς, παρὰ, ἐν μὲν πάντα πῶς κεκλιται*<sup>34</sup>:  
 (2) *μοί, μὴ πάντα πῶς κεκλιται*<sup>35</sup>: (3) *ὑπὸ μοί, πρὸς μοί, παρὰ μοί*<sup>36</sup>.  
 UBI? (1) *ἐν Ἀμυκλαῖς*: (2) *ῥα μὴ*<sup>37</sup>: (3) *εἰς*<sup>38</sup>: (4) *κατὰ*<sup>39</sup>. — *οἶκοι domi*.  
 UNDE? *Ἀθήνῃθεν, -θι*<sup>40</sup>, *-ξί*<sup>41</sup>: (2) *εἰς, ἀπὸ Ῥώμης*: (3) *Ῥώμης*<sup>42</sup>.  
 QUO? (1) *ὡς ἐκείνῳ, Μεγάλας*<sup>43</sup>: (2) vel *πρὸς, πρὸς Καρῶνας*<sup>44</sup>:  
 (3) *ἀπὸ βον, -βον*<sup>45</sup>: (5) *ἐν μεγάροις*<sup>46</sup>.  
 QUANTUM DISTAT<sup>47</sup>? (1) *τρεῖς σταδίαις*, (2) *σταδίοις*, (3) *σταδίωνε*.  
 QUANDO? (1) *νυκτὸς*, (2) *ἐν*, (3) *κατὰ*, (4) vel *νυκτὶ*<sup>48</sup>, (5) *νυκταίνε*<sup>49</sup>.  
 QUAMDIU? *τρία ἔτη*<sup>50</sup>: (2) *πέντε ἔτη*, (3) *ἑπταετία*<sup>51</sup>:  
 (4) *ἐν ἑπταετίαις*<sup>52</sup>: (5) *ἐπὶ τρεῖς μῆνας*<sup>53</sup>: (6) *ἀνὰ πᾶσαν*  
*νυκτὰ*: (7) *δι' ἕλης νυκτὸς*<sup>54</sup> — *ABHINC τρίτον ἡμῶν ἔσται*<sup>55</sup>.  
 SENSUS verba fere genitivo<sup>56</sup>; alt Visus quarto;  
 Attice & omnia<sup>57</sup>: *dandi raro κλύω, ἀκλύω*<sup>58</sup>.

3. Vocum Species<sup>59</sup>.

Impersonalia (1) *Μίλει μοί σ'ε*<sup>59</sup>: sic *δ'ε*<sup>60</sup>, *παρά*<sup>61</sup>; *μετέστι, πρὸς ἡμέρας*,  
*χρῆ, διαφέρει*<sup>62</sup>. (2) *Ἀιδῆς σ'ε δ'ε, χρῆ*<sup>63</sup>, quoque vates.  
 (3) *Δεῖ, χρῆ, οὐδέποτε αὐτὸν ἔχ'ε*<sup>64</sup>. *χρῆ, δ'ε simul αὐτὸν*<sup>65</sup>.  
 Adverbial (1) — *Nom. Demonstrandi*<sup>66</sup>. — *Gen. plura Loci*<sup>67</sup>, *Numerique*<sup>68</sup>,  
*Temporis*<sup>69</sup>, *Ordinis*<sup>70</sup>, & *Molis*<sup>71</sup>, queis *Segrego*<sup>72</sup>, *Causa*<sup>73</sup>.  
 — *Lat. ὁμῶς*<sup>74</sup>, *ἐμπελαδὸν*<sup>75</sup>, *μὴ*<sup>76</sup>, *σύνεμα*<sup>77</sup>. — *Acc. Jurandi*<sup>76</sup>,  
*ὡς*<sup>78</sup>. — *Gen. Dat. ἑγὼ*<sup>79</sup>, *χρῆ*<sup>79</sup>, *ἐμπαλιν*<sup>80</sup>, *εἰς*<sup>81</sup>, *ἀγῶ*<sup>79</sup>,  
*πλησίον*<sup>79</sup>. .... (2) & Varij casus poit Exclamandi,  
 inprimis genitivus<sup>82</sup>. (3) *Derivata suorum*  
*casus patrum habebant*<sup>83</sup>. (4) *Vario sensu varii sunt*:  
 sic *ἄμα* *Gen. præ, Dat. simul. Ἀμφοῖς* *Dat. circa, Acc. de*.  
*Præpositiones*<sup>84</sup> (1) *Gen. ἀντ', ἀπὸ, ἐν, πρὸς*. (2) *Dat. σὺν, ἐν*. (3) *Accusf. εἰς*.  
 (4) *Gen. Accusf. διὰ*: (5) *Gen. Dat. Acc. ἀμφοῖ, ἀνὰ, ἐπὶ,*  
 & *κατὰ, μετὰ, παρὰ, πρὸς, ὑπὸ, addas ὑπὸ*.  
 G 2

<sup>1</sup> ut, ἔτι:  
συντὸν μὴ σκυ-  
δεσπὸν εἶναι,  
ἀλλὰ σύναν δι  
ἐκείνο (illo) μὴν  
γὰρ αὐθιγῆς,  
διὰ δὲ τὸ το (hoc)  
φρόνιμος εἶναι  
δοξεῖς. Isocr.  
NB. Hic ordo  
saep̄ negligitur  
Westm. p. 132.

<sup>2</sup> q. d. tu in  
agris, vel tu  
existens in agris,  
potius quam tu  
qui es &c.

<sup>3</sup> οἱ [ὄντες]  
πρὸς ἡμῶν ma-  
jores nostri, οἱ  
ἐκ τῆς γῆς Στο-  
ici, τὸ εἰς ἡμῶν  
officium meum,  
&c. V. Scot.  
p. 692.

<sup>4</sup> ut (1) οἱ  
ἀμφὶ Πεισις-  
τον ἀσπικνέται  
ἐπὶ Ἀθηνῶν  
ισθμῷ Isthmus  
abit in templum  
Palladis, He-  
rod. (2) οἱ ἀμ-  
φὶ Κῦρον Cyrus  
& milites, vel  
Cyrī milites,  
Xen.

<sup>5</sup> e. g. pater  
meus: πατὴρ μου,  
vel πατὴρ ἡμός,  
vel πατὴρ ἡμῶν.  
τῷ.

<sup>6</sup> οἱ, οἱς,  
συντὸν tuus: ὁμῶν, ὁμίπερος vester, &c.

<sup>7</sup> ut τῷ φιλοσοφῶν τὸ ζητεῖν philosophiae  
est inquisitio, Plutarch. sim. docto homini  
& erudito cogitare est vivere. Cic.

<sup>8</sup> ut ἀπὸ τῷ ζῆν a vita, &c.

<sup>9</sup> tempus (verberare, i. e.) verberandi;  
peritus ver- | non datur ad musas Currere  
berandi, | lata via. Propert.  
caussa vel gratia verberandi.

<sup>10</sup> in, de, ex...do, Nonnunquam &  
sine praepositione: ut διέν ἀνέμοισιν  
ὁμοιοι, currendo ventis similes, Hom. sim.  
ἐκαστάτος εἰπεῖν, Lys. ὁνατότατος λέ-  
γειν, Thucyd. boni dicere, Virg. E. 5. 1.

<sup>11</sup> ad...dum. Nonnunquam & sine  
praepositione: ut, δῶκε θέρεν, Hom. sim.  
magnum dat ferre talentum, Virg. Σύμος  
Notes Continued, p.

## ARTICULORUM

Hic ὁ μὲν, ille ὁ δὲ: proximus ἔπος, distat ἐκείνο<sup>1</sup>.

Praepositionis pro Subjunctivo.

οὐ ὁ ἐν ἀγγελίᾳ dic, vel ὁ ἄν, potius quam ὁ ἐ<sup>2</sup>:  
hinc, pro nomine, praeposito articulum praepositionis<sup>3</sup>.  
οἱ παρὲν, ἀμφὶ πᾶ hominem signat, comitesque<sup>4</sup>.

## ADNOMINUM.

ἔστιν ἀνὴρ σπουδαῖος, Atticē τῶν σπουδαίων — vir probus.

εἰς ὅσον τίμην vel εἰς ὅσον, & ὅσον τίμης. — ad quantum honorum.

## PRONOMINUM.

μῶ, vel ἡμῶς, vel ἡμαυτῶ<sup>5</sup>: Sic reliquae personae<sup>6</sup>:

## INFINITIVI.

Nominis omnes Casus exprimit Infinitum,  
Cui neutrum Articulum praepositionis<sup>7</sup>, Praepositumque<sup>8</sup>.

## GERUNDIORUM.

Δι καίρετε τε, σφῶς, ἔνεκα, χάριν τῷ τύπῳ<sup>9</sup>.

Do ἐν τῷ παρὲν, ἐκ, τῷ<sup>10</sup>. Dum παρὲν, εἰς, ἐπὶ τῷ<sup>11</sup>: σὺν<sup>12</sup>.

Si faciendum quid, dic μοι τρύγα ἐστὶ<sup>13</sup> ποτόν<sup>14</sup>,  
vel μοι τρύγα ποτόν<sup>15</sup>, vel τρύξ ἐστὶ ποτόν<sup>16</sup>:  
denique, vel με κρίνῃ τρύγα χρεῖον, vel δὲ dic. [sc. oportet.]

## SUPINORUM.

Um; υ, ἥλθε δεῖν<sup>17</sup>: φοβεσθῶν, vel φόβος ἀκῆσαι<sup>18</sup>.

## PARTICIPIORUM.

(i) Infinitivi vice Participiis utaris  
cum Rectis prae verbo convenientibus<sup>19</sup>; & post  
Cognosco, Deprendo, De-Per-fisio, Monstro,  
Oporto, Recordor, Sentio<sup>20</sup>; & Adsimiles affectus<sup>21</sup>.

(ii) Pro verbo Finito Participiis utaris  
crebro, & concinne<sup>22</sup>; varia & veritas ratione:

(1) cum, nisi, si, licet, et<sup>23</sup>; (2) Supinis<sup>24</sup>; (3) atque Gerundis<sup>25</sup>:

(4) cum φθάνω prius<sup>26</sup>: (5) imprudens, clam cum λανθάνω<sup>28</sup>:

(6) cum τυχάτω forte<sup>29</sup>: (7) palam cum δηλός & εἰμι<sup>30</sup>.

## ADVERBIORUM.

(1) Plura Negantia juncta<sup>31</sup> Negant, atque Emphasin augent<sup>32</sup>.

(2) Adverbiis Qualitatis jungis ἔγω cum Casu  
Adverbii<sup>33</sup>, quo significes Adnomen, & esse<sup>34</sup>.

## PRAEPOSITIONUM.

(1) Infinitivo junge ἐν τῷ, cum signabit<sup>35</sup>:

παρὲν τῷ, praeterquam quod: ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ erit ut non:  
sit διὰ τὸ μὴ quod non: παρὲν τῷ esto priusquam.

(2) ἄν pro ἀνέ-ν, -σαν dicas<sup>36</sup>: αἶψα pro ἀνέστη<sup>37</sup>.

ἔστι, vel εἰσὶ, audis ἐν, ἐπὶ, μετὰ, παρὰ, παρὲν<sup>38</sup>.

ἵππομναι λέγει, Orph. animus fert dicere,  
Ovid.

<sup>12</sup> σὺν τῷ πίνειν inter bibendum. Anacr.  
ἀμα τῷ λέγειν inter dicendum. Muq.

NB. Interdum participia, vel nomina,  
cum adverbii, vel praepositionibus, usur-  
pantur pro gerundiis in dum: ut μετὰ τὸ  
λέγοντος, μετὰ τὸν λέγον inter dicendum.  
Lucian. οἷα ἰλάλει παρὰ τὸν πλοῦν qualia  
loquebatur inter navigandum, Lucian.

<sup>13</sup> ἐστὶ rarius additur. Westm. p. 179.

<sup>14</sup> mihi faeces est bibendum. V. n. 15.

<sup>15</sup> ποτὶα, in plurali, Attice pro verbali  
neutro ποτίον, quod vulgo vocatur adver-  
bium positionis. NB. Interdum verbale in  
τὸν ponitur pro τῶν ut ζητῶν τὸν ἀνδρα-  
ποῖς quaerendum est hominibus, Soph. καίτι  
μετὰ

Voces  
lege Syn-  
idque vel  
& sedes ea-  
vocis, si  
consona si  
vocali in-

unus E  
Μίχας μ  
Μίχας μ  
IK

OS quei  
TS muta  
ION muta

(1) Nom  
-απεργε a  
in -περγε  
(2) Part  
(4) Adv

turpis A  
ζοίκα το  
εργ. pro  
i inimicus  
αὐθιγῆς  
μωχαίτα  
ζαν ὁλίγ  
εργ. ma  
finguis  
fureus P  
τατος &  
περινοίτε  
ὕπνιστο  
ὕπνιστος

Melio  
λαίαν κ  
Optin  
νέλλιστο  
εἰσπατὸ  
Pejor,  
Pessimu  
Major  
Minor  
μῆσος. i

(1) Con  
(3) Con  
Castera

bens, γ  
generoso  
modus,  
σπάνιο  
σπυδα  
tus, εἰλ



## Appendix

### SYNALOEPHA

Voces Contractae coalescent<sup>1</sup> per SYNALOEPHAM<sup>2</sup>, lege Synaeresis petrar<sup>3</sup>, Crasis laepe<sup>4</sup>: idque vel Apocope<sup>5</sup>, vel Aphaeresi<sup>6</sup>. — *Tonus* unus, & sedes eadem<sup>7</sup>. — sed *Spiritus* (1) esto Prioris vocis, si monosyllaba sūt: (2) sit Posterioris, consona si sit prima prioris<sup>9</sup>: (3) est Utriusque vocali incipientis, si dissyllaba prima est<sup>10</sup>.

### IRREGULARITER MOTA

unus Εἷς μία ἴν. nullus Οὐ Μὴ δὲις, δμία δέν. magnus Μῆγας μεγάλη μίγα. multus Πόλυς πολλή πολύ. niger Μῆλας μέλας μέλαν. miser Τάλας τάλας τάλαν.

### IRREGULARITER COMPARATA

#### ADNOMINA.

[esto<sup>15</sup>.

ΟΣ quædam -περε<sup>11</sup>, -αιπερε<sup>12</sup>, -επερε<sup>13</sup>, -ίπερε<sup>14</sup>, ΤΣ mutatur saepe in -ίον<sup>16</sup>. Quædam Comp'ratis ΙΩΝ mutat in α, υ, consonam & ante-euntem<sup>17</sup>.

#### ALIA.

- (1) Nominibus neutrum ΟΣ sit ἴον<sup>18</sup>; ΟΣ mas & Α. Η. ΟΝ, -αιπερε aut -όπερε<sup>19</sup>; ΗΣ -ίπερε<sup>20</sup>: ΤΣ -περε addit<sup>21</sup>: in -περε s. patris ΟΡ mutat<sup>22</sup>: & εὔπερε ΕΥΣ sit<sup>23</sup>.
- (2) Part'icipiis erit -ίπερε ΟΣ<sup>24</sup>. (3) Verbis -περε Ω sit<sup>25</sup>.
- (4) Adverbis -περε Ω unitis adjicietur<sup>26</sup>.

### PARTICULARIA QUEDAM.

turpis Αἰσχρὸς αἰχρίων αἰχρῶ. ostentator Ἀλαζών ἀλαζονίατος. cito Ἄσπερ ἀσπερε. duplex Διπλὺς διπλόπερε. prope Ἐγγὺς ἐγγίον ἐγγίος. intus Ἐνδὺ ἐνδοπερε. inimicus Ἐχθρὸς ἐχθρίων ἐχθρῶ. gloria Κῶδος κωδίον & κωδοπερε. valde Μῆλα μέλανος μέλιστα. penetrabile Μυρὸς μυρῶστατος, μυρῶστατος, & μυρῶστατος. parvus Ὀλίγος ὀλίζων ὀλίγιστος. post Ὀπίσσω ὀπισπερε. antea Πάρε παροίπερε. maturus Πέπων πεπαιπερε. ultra Πέρα περαιπερε. pinguis Πῖον πιπτερε. multus Πόλυς πολέσιον πολέσιος, πυγυεύς Πορφυρὸς πορφυροίπερε. ante Πρὸ προπερε, πρότατος & προπτος. facilis Ράδιος ράδιον ράδιος. ceter Τέτιον τετινότερος. tanus Τρῆν: ὑπέρτερος. super Ὑπὲρ ὑπέρτερος ὑπέρτατος & ὑπέρτατος. sub Ὑπο ὑποίπερε ὑπέρτατος: altitudo Ὑψὺς ὑψίτερος ὑψίστος. mendax Ψευδὺς ψευδίστερος.

### Redundantia.

Melior, αἰνίον. καλίων εἰτερο<sup>1</sup>. λῶον, λῶον κρείσσον<sup>15</sup>. ἀρίον βέλτερος, -ίον.

Optimus, ἀρίων ἀγαθῶτατος & κατέπτος<sup>1</sup> κέλυστος<sup>1</sup> λῶστος, λῶιστος. βέλτατον, βέλπτος<sup>27</sup>. εἰρτάτον, εἰρπτος; εἰρπτος. Ἀγαθὸς. Καλὸς. Εὐδλὸς.

Pejor, χερῶν κακίων, κακώτερο<sup>1</sup> χειρῶν. Pessimus, α Καλὸς πῶτος, est χείρεσ<sup>1</sup> κέλυστος.

Major, μείζων, μίζων<sup>28</sup>, μέσσων<sup>29</sup>, μίγισ<sup>1</sup>. Μήγας.

Minor, μικρότερος. μίον<sup>30</sup>. ἥσσων<sup>31</sup>. vel ἐλάσσων.

μῖστος. ἐλάχιστος ἥμισ<sup>1</sup> μικρότατό. Μικρός.

### INTERPUNCTA.

[Colo<sup>32</sup>.

- (1) COLON stigma Supernum est: (2) Quæras SEMIque
- (3) Commate divisam secat HYPODIASTOLE vocem<sup>33</sup>.
- Cætera forma atque usu conveniunt Latinis<sup>34</sup>.

bens, γυνῆος. — † it. αἰτερος.  
generosus, δίκαιος justus, ἐπιπιδεῖς com-  
modus, ἔψιος † serus, στωχέ † pauper,  
σπάνιος varius, † it. -ίτερος.  
σπαδῆος studiosus, ὑπέρθυμος animo el-  
tus, εὐλοκῆτος locuples, ἀεγῆτος speciosus.

<sup>14</sup> Attice. λάργος (ίτερος) libidinosus,  
καλὸς † loquax, † it. λῶιστος.  
μονοάγος solus edens, ὀφθαλμὸς ὀφθαλμатор.

<sup>25</sup> Legitur & ἀνδροπνύστερος ab ἀν-  
δρῶπνος humanus. Westm. p. 30.

Notes Continued, p.

<sup>1</sup> NB. Hujusmodi voces collisac, si non co-  
haereant, suae notae sin-  
gulis appinguntur: ut  
αἰξ, χῶ, κ, αἰξ, αἰξ, αἰξ.  
Westm. p. 293.

<sup>2</sup> Quibus vocibus in-  
tervenit Apostrophus  
propter Thlipsin, disjun-  
guntur. V. Steph. paralip-  
p. 85.

<sup>3</sup> ut Σοιμαῖον, pro τὸ  
ἰμαῖον, vestimentum.  
ubi spiritus vocis ἰμαῖον  
absorbetur in praecedente  
consona τὸ aspirata.

<sup>4</sup> ut ἰγῶμαι, pro  
ἰγῶ οἶμαι, ego opinor.

<sup>5</sup> ut τὰργύριον, pro  
τὸ ἀργύριον argentum.

<sup>6</sup> ut τάρχα, pro τὰ ἔρ-  
χα, opera.

<sup>7</sup> ut τὰρχαῖα, pro  
τὰ ἀρχαῖα, vetera. nisi  
princeps accentuum regula  
vetet. V. p. 54. n. 14.

<sup>8</sup> ut ἀπαθον, pro ἀ-  
παθεν, quæe passus sum.

<sup>9</sup> ut τὰλιδες, pro τὸ  
ἀλιδες, verum: χῶπτος,  
pro καὶ ὅπτος, et juncit.

<sup>10</sup> ut ἰγῶα, pro ἰγῶ  
οἶα ego novi.

<sup>11</sup> γαστήρ (ίτερος)  
senex, δέξις dexter, δέ-  
ξις aestivus, παλαιός  
antiquus, ὁλῶος ὁλῶος,  
φίλος † it. αἰτερος  
amicus, -ίον -ίτος.

τρίτος (-ατος) tertius.

<sup>12</sup> Attice. Westm. p.  
31. ἡπυχός (-αίτερος)  
tranquillus, ἴσιος † pro-  
prius, † it. αἰτερος.  
μέσος medius, ἀεγῆτος  
matutinus.

<sup>13</sup> Ionice & Attice.  
Antesigna. p. 257. αἰδοῖς  
(ίτερος) venerabilis, ἀκ-  
εστός merus, αἰμορρῶς  
deformis, ἀναγκῆος ne-  
cessarius, ἀνιμῆος tristis,  
ἀπὸνος facilis, ἀρχαῖος  
antiquus, ἀσματος † lu-

<sup>14</sup> ut

## SEDES ACCENTUUM.

*Postrema* sola Gravis est<sup>1</sup>: sedemque *Secundam*,  
Inflexus non transgreditur<sup>2</sup>: nec *Tertiam* Acutus<sup>3</sup>.

*Præcognoscenda.*

(i) Vocis sine *gratem accentum mutato in acutum*

(1) prae puncto<sup>4</sup>; (2) praeque encliticis<sup>5</sup>; (3) &, si rogat, in πρ<sup>6</sup>.

(ii) Vocis sine, breves (1) ω Ionum<sup>7</sup>; (2) atque Attidis ων, ας<sup>8</sup>;  
(3) αι οι<sup>9</sup>: deme οίκος<sup>10</sup> .. contractaque<sup>11</sup> .. & optativos<sup>12</sup>.

## REGULÆ 46 GENERALES

## PRINCEPS.

*Sit tonus* est (1) Circumflexa est *penultima*, longa  
natura<sup>13</sup>, ante brevem<sup>14</sup>, solo aut posito productam<sup>15</sup>.

(2) *tertiam* Acutam vult brevis ultima, longa *secundam*<sup>16</sup>.

## MONOSYLLABORUM.

(1) Sunt *oxytona*, si monosyllaba, Non-contracta<sup>17</sup>:

Sed βῆς, γράυς, δρύς, λί·, μῦς, ναῦς, οἶ·, ῥε, παῖς, πᾶς, πῦς<sup>18</sup>,  
πῦρ, σκάρ, σῦς, φθῖς· αῶ, μ·ων, γῦν· οἶ, ᾧ, ῆ, αἶ· ὦν<sup>19</sup>.

(2) Sunt *perispomena*, si longa, monosyllaba Verba<sup>20</sup>.

OBLIQUORUM<sup>45</sup>.

Obliquis eadem *sedes*, *speciesque* tonorum est  
quae Rectis<sup>21</sup>: (1) aliud nisi Princeps Regula poscit<sup>22</sup>;

(2) aut Usus vult *mutari* sedem, *speciemve*.

(mutatur Species accentus)

quippe etenim (1) ὀλοπαθῶν recti, quartique duales

extremas Accunt semper<sup>23</sup>. (2) *primae* atque *secundae*

oxytona patrios Inflexunt, atque dativos<sup>24</sup>.

(3) *tertiæ* & in quinto εὖς εῦ Circumflectit, & ᾧ οἶ<sup>25</sup>.

(mutatur Sedes accentus)

## Promovetur:

(i) *primâ*, pluralis patrij Inflexa est extrema<sup>26</sup>.

Sed (1) penultima femineorum ex -ος Acuenda est<sup>27</sup>;

(2) atque ἀνῆ, & ἐπίσται, & χλῆνης, & χήνης<sup>28</sup>;

(3) esto Πλάταια Πλαταιαί· sit Μία, vel Ἰα -ᾶς, ᾶ.

(ii) inque *secunda* Ἀμφω· γοῖν & δύο· οἶν. Ἰός, ἰόν,

gignendi dandique Inflexunt singulares.

(iii) quod si sit monosyllaba vox, *crescens genitivo*,

-ος, -ι· -ος<sup>29</sup>, sit Acutus<sup>30</sup>; -υ sit Circumflexus<sup>31</sup>.

Sed (1) δᾶς, κῆς, λᾶς, πᾶς· δμῶς, δῶς, τῶς, γᾶς· & παῖς, ῥς<sup>32</sup>,

Penacuunt patrios plurales<sup>33</sup>: (2) -ος -ι Inflexa est

in quasi-contractis penultima<sup>34</sup>: (3) part'icipiis, δέξῃ,

Ωψque, obliquorum generalis regula norma est<sup>35</sup>.

(4) πᾶς Inflexit πᾶσιν. (5) τίς, si interrogat, omnes

pene-extrema Acuit casus: τίς infiniti

-οῖν, ᾧν Inflexas; Acuas reliquorum extremas.

## Retrahitur:

(I) *Tertiam* Acutam habeant (i) ex -ων, -ης, flexa neutra<sup>36</sup>;

(ii) feminea ex ἐλαχῶς, λιγῶς<sup>37</sup>; (iii) & quintus in α his:

μυπίτης, δειπότης, ευρύτης, ἀκακήτης<sup>38</sup>.

(iv) quintus in -ες, ex ης -εος<sup>39</sup>. (v) -ον, ex αν -ονος -ωνος<sup>40</sup> †.

(vi) denique femineorum ex -ος rectus pluralis<sup>41</sup>.

(†) Sed pene-extremam (1) ὅρην juncta Acuunt<sup>42</sup>; (2) Inflexunt

Σαρπηδῶν Ἰκεταῖον, Εὐδαίμων, Ἀρεταῖον,

Μαχάων, Λακεδαιμόνων, Παλαίμωνque<sup>43</sup>. (II) *Secundam*

quinto Acuunt, Flectuntve, quibus sp finis ab ηρ est<sup>44</sup>.

sed in omni  
syllaba intelli-  
gitur, in qua ac-  
centus non pin-  
gitur. *Westm.* p.  
3. NB. Si ulti-  
ma syllaba gravi  
notatur, dicitur  
acui; & dictio  
acutitona.

*Westm.* p. 235.  
<sup>2</sup> ut συκῆ ficus  
ἄνθρ, σύκων fi-  
cus.

<sup>3</sup> Propter hanc  
regulam mutan-  
dus est aliquando  
accentus obliquo-  
rum. V. n. 22.

<sup>4</sup> ut οθεῖρσεν  
ἔση χρῆσθ' ὁμι-  
λίου κακῶ.

<sup>5</sup> ut ὁ πατήρ  
μῆρ.

<sup>6</sup> ut ὁ γῶς  
ταῦτα τίς ἰκα-  
νός; II Cor. ii.  
16.

<sup>7</sup> ut Αἰνείας  
pro Αἰνίς

<sup>8</sup> ut Μενέλα-  
ος, ω, αν, &c.  
Πλά-ως, ων, αν.

<sup>9</sup> ut ποίνται  
fac, ποίνται je-  
cisse.

<sup>10</sup> domi, ut  
distinguat ab  
οἶκος aedes.

<sup>11</sup> ut ἱνοί,   
λιγῶ.

<sup>12</sup> ut ποίησαι  
fecerit.

<sup>13</sup> eoque τῦπ-  
τε, τῦψεν. et si-  
milia, γαροxyto-  
na sunt; quia  
penultima sola  
positione produ-  
citur.

<sup>14</sup> ut ὦμα,  
ῶμα eo.

<sup>15</sup> Sed λαί-  
λαψ, μίεαξ.  
*Westm.* p. 235.

NB. Ab hoc canone excluduntur composita  
ab encliticis: ut εἶθε, μῦτε. *Baill.* p. 805.  
ποιοῖδε, ἱναῖδε. *Franckl.* i. 13.

<sup>16</sup> ut ἀνδρῶντες ἀνδρῶνα, τῶσπις  
ἵστατέμην.

<sup>17</sup> ut ὅς qui, χθῶν terra.

<sup>18</sup> bos, anus, quercus, leo, mus, navis,  
ovis, auris, puer, omnis, pes,

<sup>19</sup> ignis, fordes, sus, placenta: rursus,  
nunc, num: hei, o, utique, ah: igitur.

<sup>20</sup> ut

Notes Continued, p.

(i) Si tonus  
sit prae co

(ii) Ex gra  
atque gravi  
nominibus  
(2) sunt C

Accentum  
Excipe ἔγ

χλῆινω, τρ  
Activo sen

(1) Scribis

(2) sunt fe

(3) Caeter

DEEST A

ast Accunt

nomine<sup>18</sup>,

(4) ὅκ pr

(i) Artic

μοί, μῆ.

Σεῶ illi,

Εἰμ<sup>21</sup> ju

εατῆ, εα

alicunde,

πῶς quoda

ς: γᾶ, δῶν

Encliti

Accentus.

(2) quois

praeposita

barytona

(v) τίς pr

(II) ΠΕ

(1) si post

properisp

(III) ΙΝ

(3) & tro

(5) Encli

verbo div

Ἀμφί μ

Paene e

post casu

(ii) Ἐστ

Gramma

nasterien

recepta

terminat

ferre; o

quaedam

istius inc

p. 240 a



## CONTRACTIONIS.

- (i) Si tonus anteit vocales, quas contrahis; Idem sit prae contractis<sup>1</sup>. Sed rectis ex -ος est -ῶς<sup>2</sup>.  
 (ii) Ex gravi acutoque existat Acutus<sup>3</sup>; ex & acuto atque gravi Inflexus<sup>4</sup>. Sed (1) sunt Penacuta juncta nominibus -ος<sup>5</sup>; & patrio plur. -ῶμε, ῶμε<sup>6</sup>.  
 (2) sunt Oxytona in -ῶ quarto<sup>7</sup>; -ῶ, ῶque duali<sup>8</sup>.

## APOCOPE &amp; PARAGOGES.

Accentum non mutant Apocope<sup>9</sup>, aut Paragoge<sup>10</sup>: ni prohibet de Excipe ἔργα, ἡμοῖα & ο prae fine adjecto<sup>11</sup>. sede accen-

REGULÆ SPECIALES<sup>12</sup>

## Junctorum Quorundam.

κλίω, τρέω, οἶεω juncta (1) paroxytona sunt Activo sensu; (2) proparoxytona Passivo<sup>13</sup>.

## Verborum Quorundam.

- (1) Scribis αἰσιν & εἰπὲ, ἐλθεῖ, ἐλθῆ<sup>14</sup>, λαβῆ<sup>14</sup>, εὐρί<sup>15</sup>.  
 (2) sunt ferme Penacuta γέγν, τρέπν, & ἐνέγχν<sup>16</sup>.  
 (3) Caetera Verborum Typi melius monstrabunt.

## Atona, 10.

DEEST Atonis tonus ἦ, αἶ, ὦ, οἶ, εἷ, ἐν, ἐν, ἔν, ὦν, ὦν, ὦν. αἷ<sup>56</sup>.  
 aut Accuntur (1) composita<sup>17</sup>; (2) articuli, intellecto nomine<sup>18</sup>, ni μὲν vel δὲ sequatur<sup>19</sup>; (3) ἔκ post casum<sup>20</sup>; (4) ἔκ prae puncto<sup>21</sup>; (5) ὡς sic<sup>22</sup>que, modo quodam<sup>23</sup>, & post-

## Enclitica, 54.

- (i) Articuli, 2: Τῷ alicujus, τῷ. (ii) Pronomina, 24: Μὲ meī, μοι, μὲ. Σὺ tui, σοι, σὺ. Οὗ sui, οὗ, ἡ. σὺν σὺν σὺν σὺν, σὺν. Σε illi, vos. Τίς indefinitum per omnes casus. (iii) Verba, 10: Εἰμὶ<sup>24</sup> sum, ἐστὶ ἐστμὲν<sup>22</sup>, ἐστῆ<sup>23</sup>, εἰσὶ. Φημι aio, ἐνσὶ φαμὲν, φατὶ, φασι. (iv) Particulæ (1) Indefinitæ, 7: πῶ alicubi, ποθὲν alicunde, ποθὶ alicubi, ποῖ aliquorsum, ποτὶ aliquando, πῶ uspiam, πῶς quodammodo. (2) Copulativæ, 2: καὶ, τε, que. (3) Expletivæ, 3: γὰρ, οὐν<sup>24</sup>, νῦν, νῦν, πᾶρ, πᾶρ, ἡ, τοι. — δὲ pro eis, & paragogic<sup>58</sup>.

## Enclitica, ni SERVATUR, PERIT, aut TRANSFERTUR

- Accentus. (I) SERVANT (i) Quævis (1) post quodvis punctum<sup>25</sup>; (2) quævis distinctio<sup>26</sup>, (3) & emphasis est<sup>27</sup>; (ii) Pronomina post ἡ, praepositivæ<sup>28</sup>; (iii) Bisyllaba, si post non-trochaea barytona<sup>29</sup>; (iv) Εἰμὲ, Φημὲ, trochaea paroxytona post<sup>30</sup>; (v) Τίς prae verbo<sup>31</sup>; (vi) Εἰμὲ omnes, deme ἐστὶ, post ἔκ<sup>32</sup>. (II) PERDUNT (i) Quævis (1) post perisphomena<sup>33</sup>; (ii) Syllabā (1) si post non-trochaea paroxytona<sup>34</sup>; (2) vel si post [et una, properisphomena spondeis pedibus finita<sup>35</sup>. (III) INCLINANT post (1) oxytona<sup>36</sup>; (2) proparoxytonaque<sup>37</sup>; (3) & trochaea paroxytona<sup>38</sup>; (4) properisphomenaque<sup>39</sup>; (5) Encliticasque tono nudatas<sup>40</sup>; (6) praepositaque verbo divulsa<sup>41</sup>; (7) quibus adjicias Ἐπὶ σοι<sup>42</sup>, σὺ<sup>43</sup>; Ἀμφὶ μιν<sup>44</sup>, ἡ<sup>45</sup>; simul &, post Πρὸς, pronomina quævis<sup>46</sup>.

## Ἀναβιβασμός.

Paene extremam accunt (i) Praeposita bisyllaba (1) saepe<sup>5</sup> post casus<sup>52</sup>; (2) semper pro verbis usurpata<sup>53</sup>.

- (ii) Ἐστ (1) post punctum; (2) post τστ. ἀλλ', εἰ, καὶ, atque ἔκ<sup>54</sup>.

Grammatices in usum Scholae Westmonasteriensis, vocabula illa, quae usu magis recepta sunt, in summa capita & classes, terminatione & accentu discriminatas, referre; operisque desideratissimi rudimenta quaedam ὡς ἐν τύπῳ exhibere. Operosi istius incocepti adumbrationem videre est a p. 240 ad 287. V. p. 54. n. 45.

<sup>13</sup> ut μητροκτόνος matricida, μητρόκτονος a matre occisus, &c.

<sup>14</sup> interdum. Westm. p. 239.

<sup>15</sup> flant. dic, veni, vide, cape, reperi.

<sup>16</sup> sito, verte, fer.

<sup>17</sup> ut εἶδε, ἔκκεν, &c.

<sup>18</sup> ut ἡπείλησεν μῦθον, ὃ δὲ τετελεσμένος ἐστὶ. Il. α. 385. ὃ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ θανάτων.

Il. φ. 9.

Notes Continued, p.

<sup>19</sup> ut,

<sup>1</sup> ut ποῖσσι

ποῖσι.

<sup>2</sup> ut αἰγύς-ες,

ἔς. it. γὰν-ες, ὦν

canistrum.

Westm. p. 236.

<sup>3</sup> ut ποῖσσι

ποῖσσι, ἔσας

ἔσας.

<sup>4</sup> ut αἰδ-ῶα,

ῶ. ἡ-ῶα, ῶ.

Frankl. i. 14.

Westm. p. 236.

<sup>5</sup> ut ἄθροος

& ἄθροος ἄθροος,

ἄθροος ἄθροος.

Westm. p. 236.

<sup>6</sup> ut συν-ηδέων

-ῶων, τρε-ῶων

-ῶων.

<sup>7</sup> ut λητ-ῶα

ῶ, αἰδ-ῶα ῶ.

Bail. p. 806.

<sup>8</sup> ut γὰρ νῶν.

V. p. 54. n. 23.

<sup>9</sup> ut τυπόμενος

pro τυπόμενα.

<sup>10</sup> ut ἐννήρις

ἐξ ἐννήρις.

<sup>11</sup> ut ὕποτι,

ποντίοι, ἡμιόθεν.

sim. similia.

<sup>12</sup> Varia est

& incerta admo-

dum accentus

notatio in prima

vocum termina-

tione, praecipue

nominum: quo-

rum immensam

congeriem in

fasciculum strin-

gere, quid aliud

est quam ocea-

num simpulo in-

fundere. operae

tamen pretium

duxit Busbeius,

aut si quis alius

auctor rudimen-

torum Graecae

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<sup>1</sup> that is, distinguished into Terminations answering to the Genders of Nouns.

<sup>2</sup> as, *un Jeune homme* a young man, *une Jeune femme* a young woman. so *leur*, their, is Unalter'd.

<sup>3</sup> as *porte* carried, fem. *portée*.

<sup>4</sup> the last letter with *e*: as *cru-el elle* cruel, &c.

<sup>5</sup> as *plat-tte* flat, *net-tte* neat, *sot-tte* foolish.

Vaug. pref. p 45.

<sup>6</sup> as *diligent-e* diligent, *benit-e* blessed, *droit-e* right.

<sup>7</sup> plus more, & moins less, (i) to express than, require after them (1) *de*, before nouns of Number: as *il a plus de vingt ans* he is more than twenty years of age, *il a reçu un peu moins de trois cents livres sterling* he receiv'd something less than 300 pounds sterling. (2) *que*, before † NB. (1) We say indeed plus other *que dix, plus que cent*, &c. as, nouns, *dix pistoles font plus de bien que dix ecus* ten pistoles do more nouns, good than ten crowns: but, in and ad- these examples, there is no comparison about the number; but as *il est* only about the merit, value, or plus quality of things. (2) We say

*sage* also *je n'ay pas que cent ecus* I have but 100 crowns: but then *que* *que* signifies but, and not than. moy he is more Boyer. p. 51. 135.

wife than I, . . . *que genereux* than generous, . . . *que jamais* than ever. (3) *que ne*, before Verbs: as *il est plus sage que je ne suis* he is wiser than I. (ii) to express † So (1) after *autre*: as, *il est plus sage que je ne pensais* he is not or less what I thought him to be. (2) of any after *douter*: as, *je ne doute pas qu'il ne vous rende graces* I don't they doubt but he thanks you. require *de*: as *il a plus d'argent que moy* he has more money than I.

<sup>8</sup> (OF:) *du plus sage homme du monde*, or *d'un homme le plus sage* &c of the wisest man in the world. (TO:) *au plus fidelle amy que vous avez*, or *a un amy le plus fidelle que* &c to the most faithful friend you have — NB. (1) In Familiar Discourse we take sometimes the freedom to use these superlatives: *un Grandissime poltron* a very great coward, *cela est Excellentissime* that is most excellent. Boyer p. 51. (2) We also Exaggerate by other particles: as *extremement* extremely, *infiniment* infinitely, *fort* mighty, *tres* very.

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<sup>1</sup> There are Rules to know the Genders of Substantives; but they are so many, so intricate, so tedious, and liable to so many exceptions; that your best and easiest way is to learn them by my Royal Dictionary: in which I have been very exact in setting down the gender of every Noun. Boyer, p. 42. NB. Not to mention the impossibility of learning the genders, to any purpose, the way Mr. Boyer proposes, I have reason to suspect his exactness, having observ'd, en passant, (1) certain Feminins which he makes Masculin: *facade*, *immondice*, *suppeur*, *surprise*, *tie-deur*. (2) certain Masculins which he makes Feminin: *avenage*, *badandage*, *bistouri*, *fermage*, *laitage*.

<sup>2</sup> NB. To find the gender of such words as have only the Plural number, you are, by analogy, to suppose a proper Singular. E. G. *Monchettes* snuffers, wants the singular; yet † for, *Monchette*, in the supposing, singular, signifies a kind of by analogy, *joyners plane*. according to the nature of the language, the singular *monchette*, you'll find it, by rule, to be feminin.

<sup>3</sup> NB. All words, not contain'd in

This rule, belong to the Next: as *la France*, *le Dannemarc*, &c.

<sup>4</sup> i. e. The names of Males, with their proper Offices, Trades, or Titles, are Masculin, the names of Females, &c. Feminin.

<sup>5</sup> Except *faire la patrouille* to patroll, *faire la ronde* to go the rounds, *faire la sentinelle* to stand sentry.

<sup>6</sup> Except *l'ebene* the ebony, *l'epine* the thorn, *la palme* the date tree, *la ronce* the bryar, *l'yeuse* the holm-oak.

<sup>7</sup> Except *la Garonne*, *la Lise*, *la Loire*, *la Meuse*, *la Seine*, *la Sone*, *la Tamise*, *la Vistule*, &c.

<sup>8</sup> i. e. Their gender is uncertain, or difficult to be determin'd; but, by adding *la ville*, you may use any with a Feminin Adnoun: as, *la Ville de Londres est belle* London is a fine city.

<sup>9</sup> i. e. *my*, from *demy*, in compound words, is Feminin: as *la my-Septembre* the middle of September, *la my-Quarante* mid-Lent.

<sup>10</sup> NB. *royaux* is joyn'd with these Feminins: *lettres*, *ordonnances*, *prisons*.

<sup>11</sup> i. e. All words are Masculin, whose endings are different from those in the line before.

<sup>12</sup> i. Nouns. ges the beauty of pictures.

(2) Verbs:

*le diner*

<sup>13</sup> as

*ters é ad*

<sup>14</sup> as

*s: con a*

a penny.

ended wi

<sup>15</sup> as

Except

carriage

a sheep-

*camail a*

*vantail a*

beacon or

*mail a he*

*val nava*

over, poi

*serrail a*

<sup>16</sup> U

of Nonn

observati

15

†

a

At

Re

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6

<sup>1</sup> that

which al

<sup>2</sup> Conj

er: Irreg

lars 22.

(IV) 12

indv. (V

10 in uiv

oir 13.

four last

first, all

67.



<sup>12</sup> i. e. Adnouns and Verbs us'd as Nouns. (1) Adnounst: *le beau des images* the beauty of pictures. (2) as *un synonyme (mot)* a synonym(-ous word) *le tropique (cercle)* the tropic (-al circle) &c. Verbs: *le diner est prest* the dinner is ready.

<sup>13</sup> as *paté* a pye, *patex*. In some writers *é* adds *s*: as *vérité* truth, *vérités*.

<sup>14</sup> as *Beau* fine, *beaux*, &c. These add *s*: *cou* a neck, *fon* a fool, *mon* soft, *fon* a penny. because in the old spelling, they ended with an *l*. Malard. p. 52.

<sup>15</sup> as *cheval* a horse, *chevaux* &c. Except *arcenal-s*. so *attirail* baggage or carriage for ordnance, *bal* a ball, *bercail* a sheep-fold, *bocal* a great jug or bottle, *camail* a bishop's purple ornament, *epouvantail* a bugbear, *eventail* a fan, *fanal* a beacon or light-house, *fatal* fatal, *gouvernail* a helm or rudder, *mail* a mallet, *naval* naval, *paschal* belonging to the pass-over, *poitrail* a breast-leather for a horse, *serail* a seraglio, *signal* a signal.

<sup>16</sup> Under this head of the Declensions of Nouns, there are many considerable observations to be made: but as they con-

cern the Idiom of the language, rather than the bare declining; I shall omit them in this short Rudiment of Fundamentals.

<sup>17</sup> i. e. Words in *e*, deriv'd from Latin words of the Masculin or Neuter gender, are masculin: as *le Tibre* the Tyber, *un hemistich* half a verse, &c. Except (1) Feminins from Latin Masculins or Neuters 12: *cymbales* cymbals, *étude* study, *feuille* a leaf, *haleine* breath, *horloge* a clock, *levre* a lip, *lumiere* light, *poitrine* the breast, *precepte* a command, *reponse* an answer, *sémençe* seed, *tymbale* a kettle-drum or battle-door. (2) Commons: *épitaphe* an epitaph.

<sup>18</sup> i. e. The Names of Fruits, from Latin Neuters, are Feminin: as *une cerise* a cherry, *une pomme* an apple, &c. But from Latin Masculins, they are Masculin: as *un concombre* a cucumber, &c.

<sup>19</sup> i. e. Words in *ue*, from Latin Masculins, are Feminin: as *la venue* the fight, &c.

<sup>20</sup> for, those, that are deriv'd from Latin Words, are Feminin: as *vitrage* glass windows, so *cage*, *image*, *page*, *rage*, &c. Except *ouvrage* work, *village* a village, *usage* custom.

CONTINUATION OF SUBTEXT TO P. 38.

<sup>15</sup> *-ger* always keeps *e* before *a* and *o*: as *mange-ant*, *-ons*, &c.

The Subjunctive Definit, and Imperfect,

are always regularly deriv'd from the Indicative Definit, and Future.

We Bid, or Speak to, in the Indicative Present<sup>25</sup>:

But the 1st Conjug. loses *s*, Except before the relatives *en*, & *y*<sup>25\*</sup>.

Except also *aye* have, *sois* be: *sachez* know: *voy* see, *croy* believe.

PATTERNS of the IMPERATIVE

Absolutely. *Parle* speak thou: *parlez* speak ye. *parlons* let us speak.

Reciprocally. *Leve* thy rise thou: *levez vous* rise ye. *levons nous* let us rise.

*Estre* is us'd for *Avoir* in all Reciprocals<sup>26</sup>, and certain Neuters<sup>27</sup>.

*Je*, before Vowels, is Apostrophated; as *j'ay*, *j'étois*, &c.

The Indicative Definit of the first Conjugation Declin'd.

Port-ai as a — ames ates erent.

The Subjunctive Present of the sixth Conjugation Declin'd.

Rec-oive oives oive — evions eviez oivent.

<sup>1</sup> that is, The principal tenses, from which all the rest are Deriv'd.

<sup>2</sup> Conjugations: Of the (Ist) All in *er*: Irregulars 2. (II) All in *ir*: Irregulars 22. (III) 19 in *re*: Irregulars 30. (IV) 12 in *tordre* to twist, particip. *indre*. (V) *tordu*, *tors*, or *tort*. Boyer. 10 in *uire*. (VI) 5 in *avoir*: Irregulars in *oir* 13. — NB. (i) Regulars (1) of the four last conjugations, 46: (2) of the two first, all the rest. (i) Irregulars, in all, 67.

<sup>3</sup> *Beni* is properly said of a divine blessing, *benit* of that of men; as *cet homme est beni de dieu* that Man is blest'd of god, *du pain benit* holy bread. Boyer p. 95.

<sup>4</sup> The terminations of the Past form of English verbs: as *loved*, *taught*, *slain*.

<sup>5</sup> The Present Time is generally expressed by the Present Form in English: as *I carry* (i. e. *I do carry*, or *I am carrying*) *je porte*.

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6 The Definit differs from the Imperfect in this, that (I) the Imperfect signifies a past action as present to some other: e. g. *j'écrivois une Lettre quand il est arrivé* I was writing a letter when he came: whereas (II) The Definit (1) signifies an action wholly past, determining the time when it was: as, *on n'eut pas plutôt attaqué les ennemis qu'ils prirent la fuite* they had no sooner attack'd the enemies but they fled. *V. Malard. p. 77. 136.* and is very much us'd in Narrations; and therefore is, by some, call'd the Narrative or Historical tense. but you must observe that it is never us'd to signify an action done the day we speak in: *Boyer p. 62.* or even the week, the month, the year, or, in short, any time, in which, by the expression, we are suppos'd to be. so, we cannot say *notre siècle fut remarquable* our age was remarkable, or *j'écrivis cette année* I writ this year, any more than *j'écrivis ce matin* I writ this morning. *V. Desmar. p. 346.* On other occasions, This tense and the compound perfect are us'd indifferently: as *Alexandre fut* (or *a été*) *un grand capitaine* Alexander was a great general. *Scot. p. 124.*

7 With regard to the Signs, NB. (1) The tenses of the Subjunctive have different significations of present, past, or future, according to their different construction or dependence in the sentence. E. G. *quelque bonne mine qu'il fasse, il n'est pas content* however good an appearance he makes, he is not content: *demain, quelque tems qu'il fasse, je partirai* to morrow, I'll go, what weather soever it shall be: *je ne croy pas qu'il vienne* I do not think he'll come. (2) The signs *cou'd*, *shou'd*, after *si*, are express'd by the Indicative imperfect: as, *si j'étois seur* if I cou'd be sure &c. *si je vous donnois mon coeur* if I should give you my heart &c.

8 *que je let me, qu'il let him, qu'ils let them.* NB. *let us* is express'd by the Indicative present. *V. p. 57. t.*

9 NB. In the ancient French authors, and even in *Nicod*, who liv'd in the beginning of the last age, the first person singular had no *s* at the end; so that the three persons of the singular, had each a different termination. *Desmar. p. 375.*

10 *envoyray*, from *envoyer* to send, has obtain'd instead of *envoyeray*. *Boyer. p. 84.*

11 *je couvry*, for *je couvris*, is a licence, which † of Malherbe, *Vaug. r. 136.*

no body ought to take. *Acad. p. 217.*

12 The names of the Compound tenses (made up of the Participle of any verb, and one of the auxiliaries) need not be regarded by those that learn French by any of the modern languages; because all, except the Portuguese, have Auxiliary verbs corresponding to the French. E. g. The English Auxiliaries have, be, answer to the French *avoir, être*: as *J'ay porté* I have carried, *j'étois porté* I was carried, *j'ay été porté* I have been carried, &c.

13 or *j'us, j'usse.*

14 Personal Pronouns are (i) Express'd before the Verb: as *nous te remercions* we thank † yet *te remercions*, *Giffard. gram. thec. p. 10.* *fais, seigneur, qu'ayons* (ii) *fiance a ta bonté.* *Giff. p. 108.*

Repeated after Conjunctions (1) often Before the verb: as *J'iray chez luy, & Je luy diray* I'll go and tell him: *c'est un homme Qui est scavant, Qui danse bien, Qui joue de plusieurs instruments, &c.* he's a man that is learn'd, dances well, plays upon several instruments &c. (2) always After the verb: as, *il M'aime, & Me considere* he loves and respects me — NB. The third person need not be repeated, when the pronouns belong to the same tenses and persons: as, *il répondit & luy dit*, he answer'd and said to him. *V. Boyer. p.*

15 The third person singular of Irregulars, in the third conjugation, ends in *t*: as *je dis, tu dis, il dit*: Except *affied*. — *Malard (p. 98.)* writes *il cont, il prent*, Others *il cou'd, il prend*.

16 and therefore (1) *ions, &c.* from *ier*: as *significations, &c.* *Acad. (2) or, by contraction, -ions.* *Vaug. r. 115.*

17 or, by Elision, *fut*.

18 *cy gist le corps de N.* here lies the body of N. *icy gisent les reliques* here lie the remains, *de-Coux p. 96.* *il gisoit, ils gisoient*. *Desmar. p. 427.*

19 *de-Coux. p. 97.* *issant*, us'd only in blazoning. *Desmar. p. 427.*

20 *je pus, tu pus, il put.* *Desmar. p. 407.* So *Puer*: in the rest it is Regular.

21 *il sourd.* *Boyer. p. 105.*

22 *Desmar. p. 428.* *je solois, de-Coux. p. 102.*

23 *Brava* is seldom us'd except in the third person: however, it may be conjugated like *rentraire*. *Boyer. p. 99.*

24 NB. Some think there is no need of an *s* in these terminations: *i, ai: ain, ein, en: oy, uy.* *Vaug. r. 191.* But it is better to keep *s*. *Acad. p. 311.*

25\* as,

25\* as, able love cet oura-  
defauts, s'  
fauts, s'  
esteem'd: faults in  
26 whi  
Infinitive

1 NB. tives are  
and there  
get 'em l  
now and  
(2) Any  
seem to b  
ed as Reg  
2 Com  
re as dire.  
3 or G  
4 or be  
5 choir,  
that it is  
rive], an  
that too i  
poetry;  
am fallen  
yer. p. 95  
6 to ech  
F. 98.  
7 Boy  
Malard,  
8 eclor  
forclorre  
Present.  
9 reclu  
ter'd up,  
p. 100.  
10 excl  
11 com  
Berault,  
12 cou  
13 acc  
after fair  
lieve, s'  
ceited, &  
14 qu  
especially  
Boyer. p.  
qu'on dis  
dient do  
quoy qu'  
either of  
15 for  
markt w  
cross]. A



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<sup>25\*</sup> *as, aime en luy ce qui paroist aimable* love in him what appears amiable. *cet ouvrage est fort estimé : trouves-en les défauts, si tu les peux ; cherches-y des défauts, s'il y en a :* this work is much esteem'd : find faults in it, if you can ; seek faults in it, if there be any.

<sup>26</sup> which are known by *se* before the Infinitive : as *je lever* to rise : *je me suis*

*levé* I rose, or I have risen, *je m'effoie levé* I had risen, &c.

<sup>27</sup> 15 : *Accourir* to run to, *aller* to go, *arriver* to arrive, *choir* to fall, *descendre* to descend, *entrer* to come in, *monter* to go up, *mourir* to dye, *naitre* to be born, *partir* to depart, *passer* to pass or go by, *retourner* to return, *sortir* to come or go out, *tomber* to fall, *venir* to come.

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<sup>1</sup> NB. (1) The Verbs, whose Infinitives are in *Italic*, are of frequent use : and therefore it may not be improper to get 'em by heart. the rest may be read now and then, or consulted occasionally. (2) Any Tenses or Persons, that may seem to be omitted here, are to be regarded as Regular.

<sup>2</sup> Compounds as Simple : so *contre-dire* as *dire*.

<sup>3</sup> or *Gerundives*.

<sup>4</sup> or *ben, leu, pleu, veu*.

<sup>5</sup> *choir*, to fall, is so grown out of date, that it is never us'd, except in the Infinitive, and *as, prenez garde de choir*. that too in Berault. p. 129.

*poëtry* ; and *je cheus* I fell, *je suis cheu* I am fallen. in its stead we use *tomber*. Boyer. p. 95.

<sup>6</sup> *lechoit*, Boyer p. 96. *echet*, Malard, p. 98.

<sup>7</sup> Boyer p. 95. Berault p. 129. *dechoye*, Malard, p. 98.

<sup>8</sup> *eclore* to hatch, *enclore* to enclose, *forclorre* to shut out, want the Indicative Present. Boyer. p. 100.

<sup>9</sup> *reclorre* to cloyster up, *reclus* cloyster'd up, in the rest is defective. Boyer. p. 100.

<sup>10</sup> *exclus* excluded. Boyer. p. 100.

<sup>11</sup> *concluds*, de-Coux. p. 110. *conclue*, Berault, p. 43.

<sup>12</sup> *cous*, Mang. p. 143.

<sup>13</sup> *accroire* is only us'd in the Infinitive after *faire* : as *faire accroire* to make believe, *s'en faire accroire* to be self conceited, &c.

<sup>14</sup> *quoy qu'on die* was us'd formerly, especially in poetry. Acad. obs. 317. Boyer. p. 102. but we ought to say, *quoy qu'on dise*. Acad. obs. 347. (2) *quoy qu'ils dient* does not seem so good to many, as *quoy qu'ils disent* : I should be for using either of 'em indifferently. Vaug. r. 317.

<sup>15</sup> for *faillir* use *manquer* in the tenses mark'd with a 1 which Custom does cross. Ma- not allow. Desm. p. 419.

*lard*. p. 98. *Defaillir* is little us'd, except in the Infinitive. Boyer. p. 96.

<sup>16</sup> *Confit* preserv'd. Boyer. p. 101.

<sup>17</sup> *Frivre* is only us'd in the Infinitive, and Participle. as for the other moods, and tenses, we use *fricasser*. Boyer. p. 102.

<sup>18</sup> or *je me meurs, je me mourois*. Boyer. p. 91.

<sup>19</sup> *demonvoir* (dans le sens de *faire desfister*. Desmar. p. 431.) to deter, is only us'd in the Infinitive. Boyer. p. 96. *Pro-meu* : *promeus, promeusse*. Desmar. p. 431. The rest are wanting.

<sup>20</sup> *entendre* is us'd instead of *ouir*, in the tenses mark'd with a cross. Malard. p. 98. Desmar. p. 419.

<sup>21</sup> *oi*, Desmar. p. 419.

<sup>22</sup> *Complaire* is only us'd in the Infinitive. Boyer. p. 104.

<sup>23</sup> Desmar. p. 431. *peux*, Ancients.

<sup>24</sup> *querir* is only us'd in the Infinitive, Desmar. p. 421. after *aller, envoyer, venir*, Boyer. p. 92.

<sup>25</sup> *acquiere*, Malard. p. 98.

<sup>26</sup> Berault. p. 50. *ris, de-Coux*. p. 121.

<sup>27</sup> *saillir*, to leap or gush out, is seldom us'd, except in the Infinitive, and Compound tenses. Boyer. p. 93.

<sup>28</sup> *seoir* parum est in usu. de-Coux. p. 102. (1) it becomes : *sied, sient : fioit, fioient : siera, sieront : sient*. Malard. p. 98.

(2) to fit : *se seoir : seyez vous, seyeons nous : Je me siera, &c.*

<sup>29</sup> *asseant*, de-Coux. p. 102.

<sup>30</sup> *je m'assiray*, or *je m'asseyeray*, are not good : *je surfiray* I will delay. Boyer. p. 97.

<sup>31</sup> *assortir* to sort or store, *ressortir* to go out again, or be under the jurisdiction of a court, are Regular, as *Batir*. Boyer. p. 94.

<sup>32</sup> *soudre une question* to solve a question, *dissoudre* to dissolve, are us'd only in the Infinitive. Malard. p. 98.

<sup>33</sup> *Traire* is only us'd in the Infinitive in the phrase *traire les vaches* to milk cows ;

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cows; and its Participle, in these expressions *de l'or on de l'argent trait*, gold or silver wire . . . Its compounds (*abstraire* to abstract, *distraire* to distract, *extraire* to extract, *retraire* to fine-draw, *soustraire* to subtract.) are only us'd in the Infinitive, Indicative present, and Compound tenses; *pourtraire* to draw a picture, *retraire* to redeem, only in the Infinitive. Boyer. p. 105.

<sup>34</sup> Malard. p. 198. *vaux*, Berault. p. 41.

<sup>35</sup> *vestir* is seldom us'd, except in the Definit and Compound tenses: *travestir* to disguise, *investir* to invest, are Regular as *Batir*. Boyer. p. 95.

<sup>36</sup> Acad. *vesquis*. Vaug. r. 114.

<sup>37</sup> *Veus*, Malard. p. 98. *pourveus*, Bo-

yer. p. 98.

<sup>38</sup> *pouvoiray*, *prevoyay*, Boyer. p. 98.

<sup>39</sup> Boyer. p. 98. *veus*, Malard. p. 98.

<sup>40</sup> (1) *-dissons* &c. from *mandire* to curse. (2) *-disez* from *contredire* to contradict, *se dedire* to retract, *interdire* to forbid, *medire* to slander, *predire* to foretell.

<sup>41</sup> Boyer. p. 92. Desmar. p. 421. *acquiere*, *acquieres*, *acquiere*. Malard. p. 98. (2) *conquerir* to conquer, *reconquerir* to conquer again; want the singular number, and the third person plural in the Present of the Indicative and Subjunctive. Boyer. p. 92.

<sup>42</sup> *venillons* according to the general rule; but most people say, *nous voulions*, *vous vouliez*. Desmar. p. 433.

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(3) in the Subjunctive Imperfect, thus: *fust il* were he, *eust elle plus de beauté* *que Venus* had she more beauty than *Venus*.

<sup>6</sup> NB. *pas*, & *point* are (I) sometimes Suppress'd: as (i) When we express an action, that will not be done but after a certain time; and that has not been done a certain

while <sup>1</sup> However, when the verb is in the present, or imperfect tense; it requires two negatives: as, *il y a un mois qu'il ne me vient point voir* 'tis a month since he has not been to see me. &c.

<sup>2</sup> However, sometimes a fourth negative is us'd: as *je ne dis pas qu'il ne vous ait pas veu* I do not say that he did not see you.

<sup>3</sup> However *pas* is join'd to the verb *craindre* when we wish for the thing we speak of: as, *je crains qu'il ne me le donne pas* I fear he will not give it me.

<sup>4</sup> as, *je ne sçai s'il viendra* I do not know whether he will come.

<sup>5</sup> as *je ne puis*: so *je ne sçurois* I cannot.

<sup>6</sup> but when *prendre garde* signifies to take notice, it is construed with a double negative: as, *elle ne prend pas garde qu'on ne se rit d'elle* she does not take notice that they laugh at her.

*lettre* he <sup>7</sup> as *que ne le faites vous* why wrote but don't you do it.

one letter to me. (iii) AFTER (1) three negatives: as, *je ne dis pas qu'il ne soit permis* I do not say but that it is lawful.

(2) *aucun* any, *craindre* to fear<sup>3</sup>, *empêcher* to hinder, *j'aurais* ever, *moins* less, *ne savoir* to be uncertain<sup>4</sup>, *oser* to dare, *personne* no body, *plus* more, *pouvoir* to be able<sup>5</sup>, *prendre garde* to take care<sup>6</sup>, *que* why<sup>7</sup>, *rien* nothing. (II) sometimes either Express'd or Suppress'd indifferently: as *s'il ne vient aujourd'hui*, or *s'il ne vient pas aujourd'hui*, if he does not come to day, &c. (NB.) In an Interrogation, *ne* may sometimes be left out: as, *viendra-t-il pas?* Boyer. p. 157.

<sup>7</sup> as *sa douceur & sa clemence* sont incomparables<sup>1</sup> his sweetness and clemency are incomparable. NB. Several Plurals with a Singular. (1) if connected by *et*, admit a <sup>2</sup> not *est incomparable*.

verb in Acad. obs. 207.

the singular, or in <sup>2</sup> Vaug. r. 360. or *s'évanouirent*. Acad.

the Plural: <sup>3</sup> understand *s'évanouirent*. as, *tous ses honneurs, & toutes ses richesses, & toute sa vertu s'évanouit*<sup>2</sup> all his honours, and all his virtue vanisht. (2) if connected by a particle of opposition, they require the verb to agree with the last in the Singular: as, *non seulement tous ses honneurs, & toutes ses richesses<sup>3</sup>; mais toute sa vertu s'évanouit*. Vaug. & Acad. r. 360.

<sup>9</sup> as *vous & moy sommes bons amis* you and I are good friends, *toy & luy étiez ensemble* thou and he were together.



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<sup>10</sup> as *c'est nous* it is we: *c'étoit, ce fut vous* it was you: *c'étoit eux* it was they.

<sup>11</sup> Boyer. p. 153. and the third persons plural of the simple tenses: as *ce furent eux* it was they. nevertheless, in the imperfect tenses we say either *c'étoient eux*, or *ce seroit elles*. Grolleau. p. 112.

<sup>12</sup> if it had been they... your brothers.

<sup>13</sup> Boyer. p. 153.

<sup>14</sup> as, *si c'étoit Moi qui Eut fait cela* if it was I that had done that.

<sup>15</sup> *c'est Moy qui Ai fait cela* it is I that have done this, *si c'étoit Nous qui Eussions fait cela* if we had done that.

<sup>16</sup> as, *vous êtes chagrin & bourru* you are cross and humorfome.

<sup>17</sup> as, *la lune a perdu ses rayons* the moon has lost her rays: not *perdue*.

<sup>18</sup> If the Participle follow the word, which it governs; (1) for the most part it Agrees with it: as (1) *dieu nous a faits* god made

us: (2) Unalter'd, even in good Authors. as, *la couronne des Gondiens, que Philodemos, le tyran, avoit donné a Pharsalia.* Amiot, in Plutarch. *l'estime, et la veneration, que j'ay tous-jours eu pour les ouvrages des anciens.* Racine, pref. d' *Iphig.*

(3) *la valeur d'Alexandre a la terre conquise* Alexander's valor conquer'd the world.

(II) in four cases it is Unalter'd:

(i) If the Nominative to the verb be plac'd After the participle: as,

*les peines que m'a donné cette affaire* she's gone to talk

*le trou-*

*ble which*

*this affair*

*has given*

*me, les*

*maux que*

*se sont attiré les*

*hommes*

*the evils*

*which*

*men have*

*brought*

*on themselves.*

(ii) If the verb and participle are us'd Imperfonally: as

*les grandes playes qu'il a fait ces jours passés* the great rains that have fallen these days past.

(iii) If the participle govern Another Accusative after it: as

*cela les a rendu sages* this has made them wise, *nous nous sommes rendu maîtres* we made ourselves masters.

to him:

(2) to govern the preceding accusative: e. g.

*une fortification que j'ay appris a faire a*

*faire a*

*fortification*

*that*

*I have*

*learn't to make*

*it is alter'd, as*

*la résolution que j'ay prise d'aller* the resolution that I have taken to go.

<sup>5</sup> NB. When the Infinitive, after the participle with *estre*, is connected by *a* or *de*:

(i) If the pronoun before *estre* be (1) the Dative, 'tis Unalter'd:

as, *nous Nous sommes proposés d'aller* we propos'd to go. (2) the Accusative, 'tis Alter'd:

as, *la satisfaction qu'elle s'estoit vantée d'obtenir* the satisfaction which she boasted that she obtain'd. (ii) If the participle may be construed (1) with *quoy*, 'tis Unalter'd:

as *les maux qu'elle s'est imaginés d'avoir* the ills which she thought she had.

(2) with *a quoy*, or *de quoy*, 'tis Alter'd:

as, *elle s'est amusée a faire plusieurs visites* she was taken up with making visits, *ils se sont abstenus de le voir*, they forbore to see him.

(iv) If the participle govern a Verb<sup>4</sup> (1) either Infinitive (a) Express, (a) and immediately following; as, *cela les a fait admirer* this has made them admir'd, *elle s'est fait peindre* she had her picture drawn:

(b) or with a particle interpos'd: as *c'est une chose que j'ay cru vous devoir dire* 'tis a thing which I thought I ought to tell you, *elle s'est fait universellement admirer* she has made herself universally admir'd. (A) or Understood: as, *il a fait toutes les choses*

to him:

(2) to govern the preceding accusative: e. g.

*une fortification que j'ay appris a*

*faire a*

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† where *que* is govern'd of *faire* join'd with *appris*: as appears, in that it is sense to say *faire une fortification*.

† where *que* is not govern'd of *aller* join'd with *prise*: as appears, in that it is not sense to say *aller une résolution*.

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choses qu'il a deu (viz. faire) he has done all that he ought (viz. to do.) (2) or Subjunctive: as, *c'est une satisfaction qu'il a eue qu'il devoit a ses amis* 'tis a satisfaction which he thought he ow'd his friends.

<sup>19</sup> at least in the best writers. Vaug. r. 407. as (1) Actives: je les<sup>1</sup> trouvoy mangeant<sup>2</sup> des confitures, & beuvant de la limonade I<sup>1</sup> them, men or women.

<sup>2</sup> not mangeantes & beuvantes, Vaug. 407. nor man-geants & beuvants. Acad. obs. p. 222. Gramm. general. & raisonn. p. 131. NB. Vaugelas allows the Plural number to Masculins, though not to Feminins.

<sup>3</sup> men or women.  
<sup>4</sup> but the use of the language makes them agree oftentimes both in gender and number with the term of their relation: as, *une requeste tendante a ce que, & une fille majeure usante jouissante de ses droits: une terre relevante d'un tel seigneur: ces estoifes ne sont pas approchantes de celles que je vis hier: son humeur est tellement repugnante a la mienne.* Desmar. p. 520.

(3) Reciprocal: ce sont de personnes vraiment Chrétiennes, & se repentant véritablement de leurs fautes they are true Christians, and such as truly repent of their faults. NB. *Estant* and *ayant* are never

participles, and consequently have no plurals; except *ayant* in a kind of law-phrase, which use has consecrated: *ses hoirs, & ayants cause.* Acad. obs. r. 407.

<sup>20</sup> Gramm. methodiq. 1681. p. 234. as (1) Actives: je les trouvoy bien mangeantes & bien beuvantes I found them eating and drinking. (2) Neuters: as *ces estoifes ne sont pas approchantes de celles que je vis hier* these stuffs are not near so fine as those I saw yesterday. (3) Reciprocal, the pronoun *se* being suppressed: as, *ce sont des personnes vraiment Chrétiennes, & véritablement repentantes de leurs fautes.* NB. These are Law-terms: *la vendante compte: l'oyante compte: ses hoirs, & ayants cause: &c.*

<sup>21</sup> as *le merite & la fortune sont rarement unis en la même personne* merit and fortune are seldom united in the same person. Boyer. p. 133. *le travail, la conduit, & la fortune, joints ensemble, ne peuvent ils pas elever un homme?* cannot labour, conduct, and success, join'd together, raise a man? Vaug. r. 36. — NB. Sometimes the turn of the phrase allows the adnoun to agree with the last noun: as, *le merite, la pieté, l'honneur, & même la justice est souvent méprisée au siècle ou nous sommes* merit, piety, honour, and even justice, are often despis'd in our age.

<sup>22</sup> as, *on voit souvent le merite, & la vertu opprimée* we often see merit and virtue oppress'd. Boyer. p. 133. *il trouva les étangs, & les rivières glacées* he found the ponds and the rivers frozen. Acad. obs. 361.

## Notes to the Greek Grammar Continued.

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scribendo, nunc celeritati studere solent, punc venustati. Voss. art. gr. ii. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Quo Spiritu quævis dictio insigniatur, non præceptorum multitudine, sed usu & observatione discendum est. Si quis tamen regulas desideret, is libellum Antesignani de spirituum ratione adeat. Grev. p. 5.

<sup>5</sup> Lenis est in his 4: Παις Ceryis epitheton, παῖς puer, παῖς ῥοδῶν us, παῖς ῥοδῶν vehement. (Scot.) it. Æolic. ut ὄμπερ οὐς.

<sup>6</sup> ut ἀπῆτος infandus. NB. Interdum apud poetas in optimis exemplaribus invenies unicum ρ cum spiritu aspero: sed id fit solum, dum metri causa ex gemino ρ primum subtrahunt: ut ἀπῆτων infestum

πρὸ ἀπῆτων. Antesign. ap. Scot. p. 8.

<sup>7</sup> hinc nomen pura dicitur crescere, cuius ultimam vocalem præcedit vocalis: ut ὄφ-ις ἰος ἰσι.

<sup>8</sup> Οὐρανὸν, ut, ἄγγελος nuncius, κόσμος mundus, οὐκὸν τις.

<sup>9</sup> Acutior, ut Χειρὸς ὁ ὀξύς hinc (1) παρ' ὀξύτην Penacuta, ut κόσμος. (2) παρ' ὀξύτητα Antepenacuta, ut ἄγγελος.

<sup>10</sup> περιεσπῶμεν, ut συνήϊς ἰσως ἀνθρ. hinc περισπῶσιν Antecircumflexa, ut οὐκὸν.

<sup>11</sup> α, ε, ι, ο, αι, οι. nonnunquam auferit & Longas: ut (η) τῷχ' ἀγαθῇ, Aristoph. (ω) † apud Poetas αι, rarius οε ἰγ' ἔκ, Hælm. p. 289.

Aristoph.

Aristoph. ὁδὸς ἰμ' ἐπ' αἰα

ἰρὸν καμῶν 206, 207

ἰμ' πρὸς Κῆ & Ἄε.

apud Poet. Theocr.

<sup>13</sup> ut α

<sup>14</sup> ΝΒ

Herat. r.

Ιλ. ε. 384.

pro arbitrio

Ιλ. γ. 204.

norma Sy-

merus ora-

quandoqu-

juiciunt vo-

Dem. (3)

præpositio-

αὐτῶν, αὐ-

tunt: reli-

NB. Om-

ssio hæc

diosis in-

datur. W

<sup>15</sup> ΝΒ

ubi, & q

non enim

absurdita-

dicat

κ' ἄλδῃ

pro καὶ

ἄλδῃ, αὐ-

ἰμ' ἰδω-

κας. Græ-

etiam ne-

ciatur. r

Ζεὺς μ' ἰ-

piter me-

tanquam

voç contri-

ἰσθ' tran-

observet

5 i. e.

contrahit

Exc. quæ

6 ut

ces.

7 sc.

declinat

tertiæ,

η. 14, 1



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Aristoph. ἐν τῷ αἰσθῶ, Dionys. (s) ἐκ-  
σπῆσθαι ἐμὴ ἀπικαίε. Theocr. εἰδύλ 15. 7.

<sup>12</sup> etiam in fine (1) Carminis: ut,  
ἐρύκαμιν ἐνρύαπα Ζῆν' Ἀντῷ ἑοῖ. Il. 9.  
206, 207. (2) Clausula: ut, ἔ μὲ Δί·  
ἐπὶ πῆν Κροίσον γὰρ ἑοῖ. Lucian. in Menip.  
& Æac. — Interdum & præ consona  
apud Poëtas: ut παρ' μὴν οἱ ὄρεα κῆται.  
Theocr.

<sup>13</sup> ut ὦς ἑστ, pro ὦς ἐστ, ubi est.

<sup>14</sup> NB. Frequenter & Thlipsis (1)  
Heratur: ut χαλεπὸν ἄλγος ἐστ' ἀλλήλοισι.  
Il. 6. 384. (ii) Negligitur (1) apud Poëtas  
pro arbitrio: ut τῷτο ἔπος νημερίεε ἔειπας.  
Il. 7. 204. (2) in soluta oratione ratio &  
norma Synaloephe est euphonia, & nu-  
merus oratorius: in eadem enim clausula  
quandoque eadem voces & retinent, & ab-  
jiciunt vocalem: ut μῖτ' ἐστ, μῖτε λῷ.  
Dem. (3) In Novo Testamento solæ fere  
præpositiones, & ἀλλὰ vocalem abjiciunt:  
ἀμὲν, αἰεὶ, περὶ, ποθ', nunquam amit-  
tunt: reliquæ in quibusdam locis servant.  
NB. Omis. — quæ V. in Westm. p. 290.  
flio hæc Synaloephe in sacra pagina stu-  
diosius in imitationem minime commen-  
datur. Westm. p. 291.

<sup>15</sup> NB. Adhibendum est iudicium,  
ubi, & quando, Apostrophe sit utendum.  
non enim semper abjici possunt breves sine  
absurditate. quis enim in soluta oratione  
dicat

ἔ μὲν δὲ πὲν εἴτα, ἐπειτα, μάλιστα,  
ἔ μὲν δὲ, αὐτὸ ἐνέκα, ἐν, τῷτο, ταῦτα Δία  
ἐμ' ἰδὼ. in Jurando. Westm. p. 290.

καὶ. Gretser. p. 6. (2) Cavendum est  
etiam ne quid ineptum Apostrophe effi-  
ciatur. ridetur enim illud Epicharmi, ὁ  
Ζεὺς μ' ἐκάλει Πέλοπι γ' ἔρανον ἐστῶν Ju-  
piter me vocavit Pelopi convivium celebrans,  
tanquam ἔρανον gruem dixisset, non ἔρα-  
νον convivium. (Ram. p. 284) sim. γαλὴν  
ἰεῶν tranquilla video, Aristoph. ni caute  
observetur scriptura, orietur dubium. nam

γαλὴν ἰεῶν est mustelam video. Westm.  
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<sup>16</sup> sc. in partibus declinabilibus: ut  
ἐπ' ἄγος pro εἰπὲ ἄγος dic age. in caeteris  
partibus accentus una cum vocali abjicitur:  
ut παρ' ἐμοί, pro παρὰ ἐμοί, apud me.  
Gretf. p. 150.

<sup>17</sup> ut, νύχθ' ὄλην, pro νυκτὰ ὄλην, noc-  
tem totam. tamen, νύκτ' ἰεῶν noctem sa-  
cram, Eurip.

<sup>18</sup> (i) ante Vocalem semper: ut πᾶ-  
σιν ἀνθρώποις omnibus hominibus: ἔλε-  
γαν ἐμοί dixit mihi, λίγαν αὐτῷ dicunt  
illi. (2) ante Consonantem (1) in Cæsura  
sepius: ut ἔ μὲν χαλ-  
κὴν. Il. 7. 348. γάρην τε βίηφι. Od. 6.  
315. &c. (2) Alias perraro: ut. εὖρεν  
δ' ἐνρύαπα Κρονίδην. Il. 2. 498.

<sup>19</sup> ut πμ-ἀεὶ ἄ, πμ-ἀεὶν ἄν. NB. 1, loco  
suo exclusam, subscribendam possulant auc-  
toritas, & ratio. Veritatem hanc ita  
universim amplexi sunt Grammatici; ut  
eorum nemo, quotquot ad manus nostras  
devenerunt (Sylburgio, Gualptero, &  
Rhenio exceptis) diversum senserit. Sub-  
scriptionem negligunt antiquiores, Ety-  
mologus, Hesychius, Favorinus, Eusta-  
thius, Aemilius Portus; moderni, Fro-  
benius, Morellius, & præ aliis Winter-  
tonus: cæterum, cum nihil certi profera-  
tur ab hujus puncti adversariis; ex gene-  
rali regula, usuque probatissimo, retinen-  
da semper est ipsius notatio; neque fidem  
receptæ veritatis elevert unus vel alter,  
qui contra torrentem scriptorum pene om-  
nium scapham impellere nituntur. Westm.  
p. 294. 295.

<sup>20</sup> ut τῷ ταμία, λόγος. dat. sing. imae  
& adae. quippe nom. dual. est τῷ ταμία,  
λόγος.

<sup>21</sup> ut τῷ βιβλῷ libro.

<sup>22</sup> ut τῷ BIBΛΩι libro.

<sup>23</sup> ut ἐὰν τύπῃ-ω ἢ ἢ si verberem.

<sup>24</sup> i. e. in omni modo: ut Indic. τύπῃ-  
ωμαι ἢ. Subjunct. τύπῃ-ωμαι ἢ.

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<sup>5</sup> i. e. Voces, quibus o. præit vocalem,  
contrahuntur in oī ut χρυσ-βει οἱ deaurat.  
Exo. quæ sequuntur in textu.

<sup>6</sup> ut ὄφ-ιες ut serpentes, ἰχθ-ύες ut pis-  
ces.

<sup>7</sup> sc. ultimas syllabas primæ & secundæ  
declinationis; & penultimas obliquorum  
tertiæ, quibus ultima recti contrahitur. V.  
n. 141. 15.

<sup>8</sup> ut ἀλλ-ἀεις ἄς, -ἀενίος ἄνθος, botellus:  
δ' αἰς ἄς, fax.

<sup>9</sup> ut Ἑρμ-ίας ἦς, -ἱαν ἦν.

<sup>10</sup> ut Ἑρμ-ία, ἢ dat. sing.

<sup>11</sup> ut ἀργυρ-ία, ἢ argenteæ.

<sup>12</sup> ut Ἑρμ-ία, ἢ, dual. Gretser. p. 40.

<sup>13</sup> ut ὄφ-ία ἢ ossa, χρυσ-ία ἢ aurea.

<sup>14</sup> ut ἀπλ-ῶν ἢ simplex, χρυσ-ῶν ἢ  
aureum, μιλ-ῶν ἢ, ὄντες ἄνθρωποι, mel-  
lit-ῶν, i.

<sup>15</sup> ut

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<sup>15</sup> ut *μελιτ-εις* *εις*, *τοιαυτα* *εσσι* *αφλ-εις* *εις* *χρυσ-ιος* *εις*.

<sup>16</sup> ut *ν-εις* *ν*, *εω* *α*, &c. *ment-is*, *i*.

<sup>17</sup> contrahibilibus casibus.

<sup>18</sup> Contrahitio Attica est post elisas Ionice *ν*, *7*. ut (1) *κερ-ας*, *ατος* *αος* *ως*, *D. κέρ-απ* *αί* *α*, &c. (2) *Μειζ-αν*, *ονα* *α* *ω*, *-ων* *ος* *ος*, &c.

<sup>19</sup> accusativus rectius acuitur, ut *αίδ-οα* *ω*. *Gretser. p. 39. V. p. 54. n. 23.*

<sup>20</sup> ut *λεχ-ω*, *οίν* *οί*, *ών*, *οίς*, *ος*.

<sup>21</sup> Irregularia praesertim sic inflectuntur, (*Westm. p. 32.*) in *ον*. *Clenard. p. 269.*

<sup>22</sup> Exc. Attica pluralia: ut *ἀνθρώπων* *conacula*.

<sup>23</sup> i. e. Vocativus idem est Nominativo.

<sup>24</sup> ut *Γαμία*, *πλεώνη*. NB. *ς*ne vult *ς*mittere vel *ς*ci. *Busb. p. 17.*

<sup>25</sup> ut *Σκύθης*, *α*. It. *λάτνης* *lascivus*, *πυράχνης* *Pyraehnes*. *Ram. p. 52.*

<sup>26</sup> ut *λόγ-ος* *ε* *sermo*. sed *ὁ* *διδός*. imo *ὁ* *δίδος*, *Heb. x. 7. 9.*

<sup>27</sup> *α* *πῶς* *ποδός* *pes*, *ὡς* *ὦτος* *auris*, *ὠλ-ήρ* *humerus* *serva*. NB. Retrahitur accentus in *τον*, *ὅς* *δε* penultimam. *sim.* *ὁ* *ἀνὴρ* *vir*, *ὀστος* *dens*, *δαίερ* *levir*, *μήτερ*. *Clenard. ap. γουρναϊκός* *doct. p. 149.*

*mulier*, *κύων* *vōs* *canis*, *ἄν-αξ* *ακτος* *rex*.

<sup>29</sup> ut *οἰνοβαρής* *o* *gravis* *vino*.

<sup>30</sup> ut *χαρί-εις* *gratiosus* *-ει*, *εν*.

<sup>31</sup> five Barytonis: ut *οὐ-ς* *ε* *serpens*, *νίλη-υς* *υ* *advena*: (2) five Oxytonis: ut *ὄξ-υς* *υ* *acutus*.

<sup>32</sup> ut *ἄ* *ἐλπίς* *spes*, *ὃ* *χλαμύς*. NB. Interdum apud poetas rejicit: ut *ὃ* *Ἀμφυλ-λί*. *Antesign. p. 150.*

<sup>33</sup> ut *Αἰνέ-ας* *ς*, *Χρύσ-ης* *ς*.

<sup>34</sup> ut *Αἰνέ-ας* *ς*, *α*, *αν*, &c.

<sup>35</sup> ut *οἰλί-α* *ας*, *α*, *αν*, &c.

<sup>36</sup> i. e. quaevis in *α* desinentia servant *α* in accusativo: ut *μῦθ* *α*, *αν*.

<sup>37</sup> ut *λε-ῶς* (*populus*) *ὡς*, *ᾧ*, *ὦν*. *D. ᾧ*, *ᾧν*. *P. ᾧ*, *ᾧν*, *ᾧς*, *ᾧς*. *sim.* *ἀνθρώπων* *coena- culum*: neque inmutat accentum; nam *Με-νέλαος* dicitur ut *Μενίλαος*, *λαγώς* *lepus* ut *λαγρός*, &c.

<sup>38</sup> ut *εὐρ-ύς* *εὐς*, *latus*, *acc.* *εὐρύν*. at *Δις* *Jupiter* *-ια*.

<sup>39</sup> ut *εὐρέα*, *Dionys.* *περίηγ*. *v. i.*

<sup>40</sup> ut *ἐρεῖς* *ἐρεδός* *lū*, *acc.* *ἐρεδα* & *ἔρειν* *κέρως* *κέρυδός* *galea*, *acc.* *κέρυδα* vel *κέρυν*. It. *κλεῖς* *clavis*, (*licet* *κλειδός* tamen) *κλεῖδα* & *κλεῖν*.

<sup>41</sup> ut *Ἀρα-ί*, *-ί* *κόραξ*, *-ί* *βῦς*, *-ί*.

<sup>42</sup> ut *ἀλκιδής* *verus*, *ἀλκιδέ-ι* *σι*.

<sup>43</sup> ut *λαμπα-ς*, *λαμπα-δι* *σι*.

<sup>44</sup> in *-ηρ* ut *πατ-ήρ* *ἐρεῖ* *εἰ*, *εσσι*. *τύψας* *qui verberavit* *τύψ-αντι*, *απὶ*.

<sup>45</sup> ut *τυφθεῖς* *verberatus* *τυφθ-έντι*, *ἐπι*.

<sup>46</sup> ut *τύπλων* *verberans*, *τύπλ-οντι*; *επι*.

<sup>47</sup> ut *ἡγμένων* *dux*, *ἡγμὸν-ι*, *εσσι* vel *εσσι*.

<sup>48</sup> ab *ἐλμιν-ς* *dos* *lumbricus*, *γασ-τήρ* *ἐξ* *venter*, *ὠ-ς* *odos* *pes*, *κλ-εῖς* *ἐνδός* *pecten*, *ἄγ-νη* *vōs* *agnus*, *ὡς* *ὦτος* *auris*, *ὠ-ίς* *εὐς* *fi- lius*, *ἄς-ηρ* *ἐξ* *stella*, *χεῖρ* *δε* *manus*, *τίσ- σαρες* *ων* *quatior*, *τρεῖς* *ῶν* *tres*.

<sup>49</sup> ut *ὕγις* *sanus*, *acc.* *ὕγιᾶ*, *Thucyd. iii. 6.* *ὕγιᾶ*, *Tit. ii. 8.*

<sup>50</sup> ut *ἀλκιδ-ής*, *έος* *verus*, *dual.* *ἀλκιδ-ές*, *ῆ*. NB. In quibusdam Neutris Dualibus fit in *ει*.

<sup>51</sup> ut indic. pass. pers. 2da, *δηλ-όη*, *οἱ* subj. act. pers. 2da, *δηλ-όης*, *οἷς* 3tia, *δηλ-όη*, *οἷ*.

<sup>52</sup> ut *Αἰ-ας* *αἰός*, *ὃ* *Αἰᾶν* *λέ-ων* *οἷς*; *ὃ* *λέ-ων*.

<sup>53</sup> sc. Barytona: ut *ταλ-ας*, *αν(ος)* *miser*. *sim.* Exc. *ὁ* *πίπρ*, *ὃ* *πίπρ*. *Αἰ-πσιδέν*, *tesign. p. 149.*

*Λεπτινός*, *ὃ* *πσιδέν*, quasi a *πσιδέν-ον(ος)*.

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<sup>11</sup> NB. (1) De genere Appellativorum eadem sunt regulæ quæ Latinis; (2) In prima & secunda Nomina quædam Plan-

*Declina- tione* *si-* *milium* *termina- tionum* *eadem* *est* *ratio*, *quippe* *I*, *ex* *Antegn. p. 25.*

*Hæc* *μῦθ* *Α*, *ἱππ* *μ* *Η* *hic* *παῖρ* *ΑΣ*, *καμῆ* *ΗΣ*. *II*, *hic* *λα* *ΟΣ*, *atque* *λε* *ΩΣ*. *Hoc* *ἀρε* *ON*, *atque* *εὐ* *μΩΝ*.

<sup>12</sup> vel *ΗΔΩΝ*.

<sup>13</sup> *μαρ*, & *ἐλμιν* *lumbricus*: quæ sola desinunt in *ς* impurum.

<sup>14</sup> *Exceptiones* *vix* *operæ* *erit* *memo- riæ* *mandare*: *crebro* *legant* & *interpreten- tur* *tyrones*. NB. *Communis* *generis* *quædam* *sunt*; *quæ*, *quia* *nullus* *est* *errori* *locus*, *omissimus*.

<sup>15</sup> *fucus*, *cuneus*, *tubus*, *delphinus*, *ful- crum* *tori*.

<sup>16</sup> *milvus*,



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<sup>18</sup> milvus, fascinator. vertebra. pediculus, sturnus. pediculus. linteum subtile.  
<sup>17</sup> orcus, femivir: vipera, vermis, leo, testiculus, serpens.  
<sup>18</sup> cubitus, securis: racemus, scabellum, piscis,  
<sup>19</sup> vestis Persica, mus, cadaver, cucumer, lanugo, spica. pecten.  
<sup>20</sup> mens, verruca, halcyon, imago.  
<sup>21</sup> litus, ilia, ululatus, pupa cerea, cubitus,  
<sup>22</sup> maxilla, spondon, stilla, turtur, hirundo,  
<sup>23</sup> terra, nix: area, lembus, columba.  
<sup>24</sup> impetus, vulpes, sulcus, turbo, noctua, volumen,  
<sup>25</sup> pedamentum vitis, scala, avis quædam, calix, calsa, maxilla,  
<sup>26</sup> galea, tabula, locus Athenis ubi habebatur concio, cerussa usta, caro, vibex,

termes,

<sup>27</sup> paxillus, affula, fremitus maris, choenix, intestinum, vellicatio, capillus,  
<sup>28</sup> plica, ordo, hystrix, ambitus rotæ, fossa, strepitus,  
<sup>29</sup> flagellum, avis quædam, flatus, suffocatio, bulla, ala.  
<sup>30</sup> acinus, fissura, avis quædam, mustum, scutica, flamma: nox. avis quædam.  
<sup>31</sup> caligo, venter: fatum. manus. vestis, clavis.  
<sup>32</sup> verecundia, aurora: macula inusta. petra, palumbes, vena, pollubrum,  
<sup>33</sup> pedum, turbo, vox, serpentis genus, vultus.  
<sup>34</sup> κατήλιπος, Ionice κατήλιπος, scala.  
<sup>35</sup> ver, cor. ignis. sordes, aqua: præda, monstrum.  
<sup>36</sup> poculum, lumen. lumen. farina subacta. auris.

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<sup>15</sup> a 3tia persona perfecti: mutando α in η, tenues in aspiratas, & abjiciendo reduplicationem.

<sup>16</sup> βληθίσταται, Matt. v. 25. κενυθίσταται, I Cor. xiii. 3. κενυθίσταται, I Pet. iii. 1.

<sup>17</sup> Verba Substantiva sunt εἰμι, γίνομαι, ὑπάρχω. poet. κερῶ, πῖλω, πῖλωμι, τελίθω. nonnunquam γίνομαι, φύω. γινώσκω τὰ ὅσα σε περιέχοντα attendant aures tuas. Psal. cxxx. 2. ἵδεις ἔπος ἀνθρώπου: ἐὼν ἐνυπνίων πέρυκι nullus hominum beatus est, Herod.

<sup>18</sup> ut (1) εἰμι τύπτων, vel τιτυρῶς, vel τυπόμενος, venereo. V. Ephes. v. 5. Aët. v. 23. Coloss. i. 6. ἦν, vel ἦμιν τύπτων, vel τιτυρῶς, vel τυπόμενος verberabam. V. Aët. viii. 13. ix. 28. xxii. 19, 23. &c. (2) ἡ σιωπῆσαι ἴση non tacebis? Soph. τὴν περὶ τὸν τυγχάνεις quid facis?

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<sup>21</sup> ut ἀμυρίω (-ινύω) induo, ἀρῶ (-ίστω) placō: ἴσω.

<sup>22</sup> erubescere facio, dedecoro, molo.

<sup>23</sup> sufficio, vomo, induo, ferveo, cubo, aro, rado, perdo, perficio, tremo.

<sup>24</sup> laudo, fano, veneror, invenio.

<sup>25</sup> gravor, pedo, satio, curo, irascor, iugno, oleo, desidero.

<sup>26</sup> laboro, extinguo, privo, gesto.

<sup>27</sup> γαμίζωμι, Il. i. 394.

<sup>28</sup> nato, curro, spiro, navigo, fluo, fundo.

<sup>29</sup> aro, quatio, juro, vitupero: pascō.

<sup>30</sup> Εὐστάθ. hinc βέτιμ & βώτιμ pastor.

<sup>31</sup> audio, cognosco, frango, rado, pulso, jubeo.

<sup>32</sup> lapido, lateo, percutio, impingo, pessundo, moveo, aggerem duco.

<sup>33</sup> aro, condio, ligo, facio, induo, ruo.

<sup>34</sup> video, fano, sedere facio, pulvere impleo, solvo.

<sup>35</sup> video, vitupero, tento, volare, deprehendo, nascor, gigno.

<sup>36</sup> abigo, cingo, claudio, amputo, misceo, possideo, coloro, fundo.

<sup>37</sup> revertor, verto, nutrio. Τρίω θρίω τῖθρα τῖθραμαι, ἰθρίωθιν.

I

18 Tertia





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- <sup>15</sup> i. e. *peculiari*. V. *Typum* supra.  
<sup>16</sup> e. g. *ζεύγνυμι* (vel *ζευγνύω* a *ζεύγω*)  
*ζεύξω* (unde *ζεύγμαι* &c.)  
<sup>17</sup> mutando *ω* in *μ* NB. *Vix* alia

*invenias* quam *δύμι* *ingredior*, *κλύμι*  
*αἰδίο*, & *δύμι* *nasor*. Antesign. p. 497.  
<sup>18</sup> ut *ζεύγω*, *νύμι*, *μύγο*: *κλέω*, *νύμι*  
*misceo*.

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ut *σὺν ἡ συνελθὲν αὐτὴς* *priusquam convenirent*, Matt. i. 18. *ὅσον γὰρ μὲ εἰδέναι* *non, quod quidem ego sciam*, Aristoph.  
 NB. In his omiffum videtur *συμβαίνει*, vel aliud simile. sic, cum Aristoteles de anima dicit, *δυναμὴ ἐστὶν οἷα σῶζειν τὸ ἔχον αὐτὴν* talis est *vis quae tueri queat id quod ea praeditum est*, omiffum videtur *πύουκε*, vel tale quid. Scot. p. 669.

<sup>11</sup> i. e. sive *Potentiale* sit, sive *Indefinitum*.

<sup>12</sup> *μετινέουσι ἂν* they would have repented, Mat. xi. 11. *ὅς ἂν ἀπολύσῃ* *whoever shall put away*, V. Westm. p. 196. Varen. ap. Scot. 754.

<sup>13</sup> *ὅτε ὄντα*, *ὅτε ἂν γινόμενα* *λογροποιῶσι*, Thucyd.

<sup>14</sup> *τὴ δ' ἂν οἱ ἀγνοῦντες ἔχουσιν ἂν εἰπεῖν* *quid vero habeant dicendum qui ignorant*, Lucian.

<sup>15</sup> sc. Optat. & Subjunct. ut *τὴ ὕν ἀνέχομαι ὑβριζομένη* *why then shou'd I bear being injur'd* Lucian.

<sup>16</sup> V. Catalog. Westm. p. 162.

<sup>17</sup> V. Catalog. Westm. p. 159.

<sup>18</sup> V. Westm. p. 139. 168.

<sup>19</sup> ut *τυραννὶς πρὸς ἐλευθερίᾳ ἀσπαρῶ* *πρην*, Herodot. *αἰετοῦ δόξῃς παρὰ Μελισσὶν ἡζήσεται*, Heb. iii. 3. *ὅστις τὰλλα πρὸς τὴν ἀρετὴν*, Thucyd. *οὐρανοῦ τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς γῆς*, Luc. xvi. 8.

<sup>20</sup> ὅσοι πρὸς ὑμῶν πεπνυμένοι, Heliodor. *ἐλθόντες ἀπὸ πολλῶν*, Thucyd. *κατεργάζονται πάντων*, Homer. *πὺς ἐξ ὑμῶν*, Joh. 8. *ἐπὶ γυναικῶν ἀφελωτάτη*, Liban. *ἐκαστος ἐπὶ τοῖς κακουργοῖς*, Crus. *μετὰ πᾶσι ἀπὸ μὲν*, Hom.

<sup>21</sup> ut, *ἐυλόγησε τὸν θεόν*, Luc. ii. 28. &c. Sim. *ἀγαθοποιῶντες τὴν ἀγαθοποιήσας* Luc. vi. 33. Passive, *πᾶσι ἐυαγγελίζονται*, Mat. xi. 5. Sim. *τὴ ἀρετὴν ἐγίνετο ὁ Πέτρος*, Act. xii. 18.

<sup>22</sup> ut *καλῶς ποιεῖτε τοῖς μισθῶν ὑμῶν* Luc. vi. 27. *καλῶς ποιεῖτε τὴν μισθῶν* ὑμῶν, Matt. v. 44.

<sup>23</sup> Huc refer *δράω*, *ἐργάζομαι*, *facio*, *διατίθημι* *afficio*, *μυδομαι* *cogito*.

<sup>24</sup> (1) aut ipsum: ut *ἀπεκύνισεν ἡ λίθος* ἀπὸ τῆς θύρας *avolvit lapidem ab ostio*, Matt. xxviii. 2. (2) aut aliud cognatae significationis: ut *ἐξ ἱππῶν ἀποβλεῖναι* *ex equis descendere*, Hom. V. Westm. p. 175.

<sup>25</sup> ut *πῶς δ' ἔδιδας*, Hesiod.

<sup>26</sup> ut *ἀπολείπεται τῆς ἀδυνατίας σου* *solutae ab infirmitate tua*, Luc. xiii. 12.

<sup>27</sup> *ἀντικείμεναι* *opponor*, *ἀποφύγω* *effugio*, *διαστέλλομαι* *cum impetu transeo*, *διασείχω* *transseo*, *ἐπιέρχομαι* *incesso*, *ἐκδύναμι* *effugio*, *ἐμβλέπω* *intueor*, *ἐξαλείβομαι* *vito*, *ἐπέρχομαι* *incesso*, *ἐπισκιάζω* *obumbro*, *ἐπισκοπέω* *obtenebro*, *ἐπιφάσκω* *attingo*, *καταλαλῶ*, *κατεργασίνομαι*, *καταρῶ* *obloquor*, *περσφάσκω* *tango*.

<sup>28</sup> it. gen. acc. *ἀναδύομαι* *emergeo*.

<sup>29</sup> gen. acc. *ὑπερβαίνω* *supergrador*.

<sup>30</sup> dat. acc. *εἰσιμι* & *εἰσδύνω* *ingredior*.

<sup>31</sup> dat. acc. *πρόσιμι* *adeo*, *περσφάσκω* *inspicio*.

<sup>32</sup> acc. *ἐπιτελάω* *destillo super*—gen. dat. *ἐπιβατῆς* *innitor*—dat. acc. *ἐπιμι* *invado*, *ἐπιπορεύομαι* *peragro*, *ἐπιστρατεύω* *bellum injero*, *ἐπιτρέχω* *incurro*, *ἐπιζάνω* *insideo*.

<sup>33</sup> dat. gen. *ἐμβάινω* *ingredior*.

<sup>34</sup> gen. dat. *ὑποβάλλω* *subjicio*—dat. acc. *ὑπόδωμι* *subeo*, *ὑποτρέχω* *subcurro*.

<sup>35</sup> dat. acc. *παρεκκλίνω* *assideo*.

<sup>36</sup> gen. *διαδέρκομαι* *perspicio*.—gen. acc. *διάνωμι* *persflo*.

<sup>37</sup> gen. dat. *περιβαίνω* *circumendo* *protego*.

<sup>38</sup> quae enumerantur a num. 28. supra.

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<sup>1</sup> ut *γνομήνους ἐκκλησίας* *convocata conventus*, Dem. NB. *Nonnunquam* (i) *Intellegitur* (1) *Nomen*: *απορίωντος* [*χρόνης*] *propterea temporis*, Theocr. *ὄντος* [*ἔσαντος*] *oblatio coelo*, Arist. (2) *Participium*: *ἐμὲ μόνη πύλας* [*ἔσσης*] *me sola prope existente*, Soph. (ii) *Loco Genitivi usurpatur* (1) *ἄνθρωπος*: *ἀνθρώπων* *τὸ σώμα* *πύλας*.

*πύλας*, πάλιν γίνεται τὸ πῦρ *apertis corporis canalibus rursus existit ignis*, Arist. (2) *Dativus*: *παρελόντι τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ* *θάνεισι* *πάλιν* *οφθαλμῶν* *anno praeterlapso rursus custodiam decernunt*, Xen. (3) *Accusativus* *cum ὥς*, vel *ὡςπερ*. *ὡςπερ* *ἐκ αὐτῶ* *χώραν* *πύλας* *ἔσαν* *quasi ei non esset aliquis regio*, Arist. (4) *Nominativus* aut *Accusativus* *Dualis*:

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Dualis: ἀμφὸς δ' ἰζομένης χειρὸς περὶ ἡν  
 Ὁδυσσεύς *ambobus sedentibus* &c. (5) Nomi-  
 nativus aut Accusativus Participii, neutro  
 Singulari: δὴν δὲ ἡμῖν ταῦτα ἐπορεύ-  
 ματα *cum* est istud frequentissi-  
 haec visa *mum* in participiis imper-  
 essent no- *nalium*: ut δὲ ἰπποκ (i. e.  
 bis iba- *δόντων ἱπποκ*) *cum* aliae res  
 mus. Plat. *convenirent, ut* μὲν αὐτῶ  
 ἐξὸν οὐ- *διαφίρον* *tanquam* nihil ejus  
 γὰρ μὴ ζή- *interj. sim.* ἐνδεχόμενον, ἐνδόν  
 τῶν δὲ κω- *παρὸν, παρὸν* *Varen. p.*  
*cum licet* 672. μὲν it. ὅν, τυχόν, &c.  
*fugere ne* Scot. p. 675.  
*quāre judicium*, Plat.

<sup>2</sup> vel χάρων ut μακάριος τῆς θεᾶς felix  
 qui videri, Lucian.

<sup>3</sup> ut μέγιστα τῶν μικρῶν *majora maxi-*  
*mi*, Soph. ἥσαν μέλλον τῆς ἐτέρας *longe*  
*minor al-* † si interponitur ἢ, casus  
 tera, Thu- *erit* qui verbo congruit: ut,  
 cyd. NB. *ἀρτίον* ἥπερ ὑμῖν ἀνδρα-  
 (1) Geni- *ομήλοισι* *cum* *melioribus, quam*  
 tivus iste *vos estis, viris versatus sum,*  
 interdum *Hom.* ubi genitivum admittit  
 per abla- *Varennius (p. 618.)* *conten-*  
 tivum ex- *ditque dici posse ἀρτίον ἢ*  
 poni non *ὑμῶν*

potest: ut καλλίων ἐστὶν εὐπορίων εἰς τῶν  
 ὁδοῦν satius est benefacere amicis quam  
 alienis, Arist. (2) Post comparativum  
 ponitur quandoque καὶ μὴ pro ἢ: ut βέλτιον  
 ὁψιμαδὴ καλεῖσθαι καὶ μὴ ἀμαδὴ, Theocr.  
 (3) Adjectiva ponderis Comparativorum  
 naturam habent: quæ causa est cur cum  
 genitivo construantur: Ἀντήρ ὅς περ  
 καλεῖ Εὐμένη λαβεῖν δωρεὰς πολλὰ πλε-  
 ονίας ὅν περὶ τὸν ἦν ἐχκωδ, Antigonus  
 hortabatur Eumenem ut acciperet beneficia  
 multis partibus plura quam ante habuisset,  
 Diod. μωροπλάστῃ ἂν κακῶ ποιήσιν  
 ἀνδρα ὅς κακῶ θηρίον *homo* *malus in-*  
 finitis modis plura mala perpetraverit  
 quam bestia, Aristot. V. n. 19. p. 50.

<sup>4</sup> Abundandi quædam tres habent  
 casus, Gen. Dat. Acc. εὐπορίῳ dives sum,  
 μεθύς ebrius sum, πλεονάζω abundo, πλη-  
 ρῶμαι impleor, πλετίω dives sum.

<sup>5</sup> ut σπανίζωσι τῶν ἀναγκαίων egent  
 rebus necessariis, Halic. τῆς ἀληθείας  
 ὀλιγαίρεσι veritatem negligunt, Herod.

<sup>6</sup> huc referenda Desiderativa in εἰω ut  
 ὁψιέω αὐτίς, Hom.

<sup>7</sup> tamen προσκύνειν & θεῶν adorare de-  
 um, Demosth.

<sup>8</sup> tamen παρακαλεῖν ἀλλήλους hortari se  
 mutuo, Isocr.

<sup>9</sup> tamen εἰς μίμνηται τῶν πάλιν nul-

lus reprehendit civitatem, Demosth.

<sup>10</sup> V. n. 16. 27. 37. 48.

<sup>11</sup> Usitatissime accusativi neutri τὸ. πῆ,  
 τῶτο, ὅδον, μὲν, τὰδε, ταῦτα, πᾶσι,  
 πολλὰ, &c. ut εὐεργετὴν ἀνδρα-  
 πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα, Isocr. V. n. 20. 47.

<sup>12</sup> ut γινώσκει σκαυτὸν, Solon.

<sup>13</sup> ut, δοκίμασε σὲ τὸν θεόν, Matt. v. 7.  
 ταῦτα ἀνδρα-  
 πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα μαρτυροῦμαι, Synes.

<sup>14</sup> (1) Quædam etiam Accus. ἀνδρα-  
 ἱπποκ. ἡγεμονία, ἡγεμονία (2) Quid m  
 tantum Gen. & Acc. ἡγεμονία, ἡγεμονία,  
 τυχόν. (3) Quædam solum Dat. ἡγεμονία.

<sup>15</sup> Permutandi verba exigunt (1) g. mu-  
 titivum rei acceptæ cum accusativo rei  
 date: ut ἀμείβειν χρυσᾶ χαλκίῳ mi-  
 tare aurea aereis, Hom. (2) interdum  
 vice versa: ut ὁ σοφὸς καὶ ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς  
 ἐλευθερίας τὴν πρὸς βασιλείαν *aptens non*  
 permutaret libertatem Persarum regno, Plu-  
 tarch. (3) dativum personæ quæcum sit  
 commutatio: ut ἀμείβεται τῇ τῇ ἐν-  
 commutatur vestes cum aliquo, Plutarch.  
 (4) rarissime dativum rei acceptæ: ut  
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅν περὶ αὐτῶν μεταβίβασιν  
 ove, Exod. xiii. 13.

<sup>16</sup> ut πολλὰς τιμὰς ἐπέμυσεν ἡμεῖς  
 multis honoribus nos honoravit, Act. xxviii.  
 10. ἐχάρησαν χερσὶν γαστρί *sunt gaudio*  
 Matth. ii. 10. NB. Etiam verbum Passi-  
 vum conjungi potest cum accusativo no-  
 minis a se deducti: ut ἐπιτρέψωμαι ἐπι-  
 τρεψήσιν *committitur mihi curatio*, Greis p. 401.

<sup>17</sup> Huc refer verba Acquiescendi: ut  
 ἀπαύειν, διακρίνειν, &c.

<sup>18</sup> rarius dativum, V. Westm. p. 152.

<sup>19</sup> quinque pedum.

<sup>20</sup> longitudine tria stadia, vel trium  
 stadiorum.

<sup>21</sup> magnitudine, quoad magnitudinem,  
 sex stadiorum, vel circiter sex stadia.

<sup>22</sup> denario, auro emit.

<sup>23</sup> valet sex minas.

<sup>24</sup> Ex δυνάμει συνειρημένος, Matth. xx.  
 13. καὶ ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐπὶ τῶν ἰσχυρίων. Joel iii.  
 3. Ἐπὶ μὲν οὖν εἰσοπεύειν. Lu. ian. Διὰ γὰρ  
 μὲν κτλ. δει, Act. xvii. 20. πρὸς δὲ  
 ὁ κακὸς πάντα πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν, Sibthall.  
 in Thucyd. Ἐν δὲ οὖν ὁ βέλτερος διαφείν, De-  
 mosth.

<sup>25</sup> consilio magnus.

<sup>26</sup> consilii magni.

<sup>27</sup> hasta καλεῖται ἡ χειρὸν τῆς ὀφθαλ-  
 μός, Apoc. iii. 18. λόγος δὲ τὸς μὲν  
 εἰσαί, Eurip.

<sup>28</sup> Σὺν τῷ ἐκπύρῳ κενῶν τῶ ἱππο-  
 σκεπασί, Xenoph. Δι' ὅταν νικῶνται  
 Herodian. Πρὸς πρὸν καταμύζατο χεῖρα,  
 &c.

Hom. phocl. ἀπὸς ζαλίαν ὁ βελότι

29 a

30 f

Κατὰ τ

πρόφρ,

Art. top

31 h

perfectit

32 f

hil, Eu

33 p

Κατὰ τ

βίαν χ

εὐδαιμονί

ἱπποκ

σοφίαν,

Xenoph

Thucyd

34 a

35 p

εἰλὸν ν

36 h

dian. ἀ

καλὸς δ

37 u

δὲ. T

38 κ

13.

39 v

40 o

41 f

42 t

43 a

44 a

45 f

46 p

47 a

48 n

49 p

μὲν α

δύστρο

flant:

Arist.

50 t

51 q

52 p

53 t

54 p

55 κ

τιγαν

mosth.





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<sup>83</sup> ut, *κυκλόθεν τῷ θρόνῳ circa solium*, Apoc. iv. 3. *ἀξίως τῷ γένει ut decet genus*, Lucian. *ἀντίον Ὀδυσῆος ex aduerso Ulyssis*, Hom. it. *ἀντία τέτοις*, Herod. sim. *ἐναντίας, καταναντίον, &c.* Legitur & *ἐναντίον* cum acc. *τίπῃ με εἰλάλασθαι ἐναντίον*, Q Smyrn. i. 304.

<sup>84</sup> Praepositiones qui casus consequantur tribus versibus explicauimus; quam va-

ria significatione quibus casibus usurpentur videre erit in Westm. p. 201.

<sup>85</sup> ut *μωρῶ ἢ πσεύεται τὴν ἀρχήν*, quia dicimus *μωρῶ ἢ πσεύομαι τὴν ἀρχήν* *stulto imperium non committimus*, Camden. p. 88. Sic *κατὰ τὸ ἐναργέλιον, ὃ ἐπιστεύθη* ἐργῶ. I Tim. i. 11.

<sup>86</sup> ut, *ἐπαίνῳ σε ταῦτα laudo te propter haec*.

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*πιστὰ γυναιξὶ non amplius fidendum mulieribus*, Hom. ἢ *βιωτὸν ἐνόμεζον αὐτοῖς*, iis non uiuendum existimabant, Dem. V. Westm. p. 179.

<sup>16</sup> mutato verbali neutro in adnomen nomini conueniens.

<sup>17</sup> venit visum.

<sup>18</sup> *horrendum auditu*. *θαυμάζεν ἄξια admiratu digna*, Halicarn. *καλὸς ὁραῖναι aspectu pulcher*, Id. *τένομα τῷ Μεδῶν φόβος αἰχῆσαι nomen Medorum terrrore auditu*, Herod.

<sup>19</sup> ut, *πίρσαι λέγονται πίνοντες ὕδωρ Persae dicuntur bibere aquam*, Xen.

<sup>20</sup> ut, *ἐπαύσατο λαλῶν desit loqui*. Luc. v. *εἰδὼς ἀποδώσω cum sciret te redditurum*, ἢ *σύννομα ἐμαυτῷ ἀδικῶν*, Thucyd. *ἀδικῶντι, ἀδικῶντα, ἀδικεῖν μέμνημαι conscius sum tibi injuriae*, ποιήσας Varenn. p. 674.

<sup>21</sup> *memini me fecisse*, Lucian. &c.

<sup>22</sup> *μετεμείλοντο ἀποδιδωκότες poenitebat dedisse*, Thucyd. NB. Participium, pro infinitivo positum, quandoque consentit cum substantiuo sequente verbum: ut *ἰδόντο περὶ τὸν Ἄντων*, Plutarch. *μέμνημαι σε ἀγαθὸν ὄντα*, Plat. *ὅτι μὲν ἐν περὶ αὐτῶν ἐπιχαίρω, te valere gaudeo*.

<sup>23</sup> ut *πῆς ἐμὲ πατάξας quis percussit me*, Soph.

<sup>24</sup> ut *τέκτων γὰρ ὅν ἐκ ἐπεξεπὶς ξυλκρυγὰς Cum enim sis faber opera lignaria non fecisti*, Proverb. *πληγὰς λήψεται ἀπολιπὼν τὸ ποιμνίον multabor virgis Si deseruero gregem*, Lucian. *ἐπαναστάντες ἐπὶ βύλευσαν ξυνδῆσαι αὐτὸν λαβόντες insurrexerunt Et consultarunt ut caperent Et vincerent illum*, Lucian.

<sup>25</sup> ut, *βαῖν ἐποφόμενοι ibant inspectum*, Apollon. *ἦγον ἀμυνόντες veniebant opiculatum*, Isocr.

<sup>26</sup> (1) in -do: ut *ἔῃ γὰρ ἰχθυοφαγῶσα vivit enim comedendo pisces*, Aristot. (2) in -dam: ut *μεταξὺ λούματος inter lavandum, μεταξὺ ἀπὸ μανθῶν inter assandum, vel interea dam assantur*.

<sup>27</sup> ut, *ἐπαίνῳ ἄξιος ὅς ἐν ᾧ θάνη τὰς φίλως ἐνεργέτων laude dignus qui prius benefecit amicis*, Xen. Et cum infinitivo sequente saepius particula *πρὶν* ut *ἔφθην τελευτῆσαι πρὶν ἀπολαβεῖν prius mortuus est quam acceperit*, Plutarch. Quandoque participium verbi *ᾧ θάνη* cum aliis verbis: ut, *ἰαυτὸν κατηγόρει ᾧ θάνατος, se prius accusabat*, Lucian. *ὅς μ' ἐβαλε ᾧ θάνατος qui prius me petiuit*, Hom.

<sup>28</sup> ut, *ἔλαθεν ἐκπλεύσας clam enavigavit*, Brut. *ἔλαθεν εἰς μύσους ἰμπιστὸν τὰς πολέμους imprudenter in medios hostes incidit*, Thucyd. sic *ἔλαθον πινε ξενίζοντες ἀγγέλους*, Heb. 13. 12. Reperitur etiam huiusmodi constructio: *ἔλαθον ἢ ἀπὸ πύργου clam interfecerunt*, Westm. p. 181.

<sup>29</sup> *θηρὶν ἐτύχιστο βαλὼν venator forte percussit*, Il. o. 581.

<sup>30</sup> ut *ὁ δὲ ἄλλος ἢ συκοφαντῶν palam sycophantaris*, Lucian. *ποιῶν φανερός ἦν palam fecit*, Aristot.

<sup>31</sup> Separata interventu verbi plerumque affirmant: ut *ἢ δύναμαι μὴ μνησθῆναι αὐτῷ non possum non meminisse ejus*, Xen. ἢ *ἰδὼντα μὴ ἢ μιστὴν εἰς ἂν δύναμιν Ulysses non possem non odisse*, Lucian.

<sup>32</sup> ut *ἐκίπτε ἢ μὴ εἰς ἡμετέραν ἀμπλὴν edam*, Luc. xxii. 16. *ἔδραπον ἔδρα ἢ μὴ γένεται τῶν δεινῶν*, Demosth. q. d. nunquam nihil non nobis fiat eorum quae opus sunt.

<sup>33</sup> nonnunquam cum genitivo, quem tamen alias adverbium non regit: ut *περὶ ἑσόμεναι λέγειν ὅς ἐχω γνῶμην conabor explicare sententiam meam*, Halic.

<sup>34</sup> *ἀφειδῶς ἔχει χρημάτων prodigus est pecunia. ἀρχαίως ἔχει est antiquae fidei*.

<sup>35</sup> ut *ἐν τῷ ἐλθεῖν αὐτὸν cum venisset*, Luc. xiv. 1.

<sup>36</sup> *ἂν δ' Ὀδυσσεύς surrexit autem Ulysses*, Il. γ. 268. *ἂν δὲ Βορῆιοι ὕπες*, Apollon. ii. 494.

<sup>37</sup> *ἂν' ἂν εἰ μέμονας age surge si volis*, Il. i. 247.



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38 ἡ ἐν Ἰουδαίᾳ non est Judaea, Gal. mentes neque parvae, Os. c. 288. ἐν δὲ βοῖς  
iii. 28. ἐν τοῖς φρέσιν ἐδ' ἡ βαίαι infunt tibi infunt autem boves, Smyrn. s. 60. &c.

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- 16 ut εὐρ-ις, ἰων, ἰσος. &c. Westm. p.  
30.  
17 ut παχίων πάσων.  
18 ut κέρδ-ος (-ῖων-ισος) lucrum.  
19 ut θε-ος (-ωτερος) deus, ἀμύλ-α (-όπερος) certamen.  
20 ut κλίπ-ης (-ίσσας) fur.  
21 ut ἄρκυς (-πίτος) rete.  
22 ut φάρ-ος, (όπερος) fur.  
23 ut βασιλ-εύς (-ούπερος) rex.  
24 ut ἰρραμίν-ος (ίσσος) validus.  
25 ut δούω relinquo, δούτ-σρος-ατος, post-  
rior-remius.  
26 ut ἀνω (-ισρος) supra.  
27 βίνπτος, Theocr. s. 76.  
28 Ion. Herod. vii. 2. μίσδων, Dor.  
Plutarch. Lycurg. 95.  
29 Dor. Theocr. 22. 113.  
30 μήων, Dor. Bion. 5. 9.  
31 ἰσών, Ion. Herod. 20. 36.  
32 ut, ποῖν τις βίοτοιο τάμοι τρέβον;  
ἐν ἀγορῇ μὲν νεύει, ἐν χαλπαὶ πρήξει· ἐν  
δὲ δόμοις φροντίδες. qualem quis vitae in-  
fistat viam? in foro quidem iurgia sunt,  
& difficiles lites: domi vero curae.  
33 ut ὅ, τι quodcumque: ὅ, τι hicce: τό,  
τι hocce: ὅτε distinguantur ab ὅτι quod,  
ὅτι quando, τότε tunc.  
34 Caeterum Admirationis notas pro-  
sus negligunt. Leeds. p. 6.  
35 κρίσων vel κάρρων, Dor.

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- 20 ut ἦν, δῶ, εἶς sed φῆς indic. ut dif-  
tinguatur a φῆς subj. Westm. p. 235.  
21 ut Λόγος λόγος, Τελες τελέδες, Καλ-  
ός ὁ δὲν, Τιμ-άων ἀίσσα αἶον, Τύπτω τύπτει  
τύπτοιμι. circumflexus iidem manet, ma-  
nente longa: ut Ἑρμ-ῆς, ἦ, ῆ, &c. Ἡμεῖς  
ἡμῶν ἡμῖν &c. Τυπῶ τυπῶμι τυπῆν, &c.  
22 Prior principum (n. 14.) vult Σωτήρ  
mutari in σωτήρ. Posterior (n. 16.) vult  
σωτήρ. Sim. Σῶμα fit σώματος, Εἶς  
ἦν, Φαῦλος φαῦλη, Ἡμῖς ἡμῖς, Τυρ-  
θείς τυρθείς, &c.  
23 ut ἡ μὲν, τὰ μὲν ὁ δὲ, τὸ γὰρ τὸ  
ὅσον, τὸ ὅσον.  
24 ut θε-ός, ἦ, ὅ. οἶν. ὦν, οἷς. Excipe  
τῷ λεῶ, τῷ γὰρ. Gretser. p. 285. & caetera ab  
-ως quae Vergara ὅζοντι optime: Canini-  
us tamen περισπᾶ. peitlin c. Franckl. ii. 2.  
25 ut βασιλ-εύς-εὔ. λεχ-ὼ, οἷ.  
26 ut περισβύτης περισβυτών, ὅξῃα  
ὅξῃων, τίθυρα τίθυρων. Ion. περισβύ-  
τιαν. Acol. ὅξῃων.  
27 ut ἄλλος ἄλλῃ ἄλλων, ἄγιος ἄγια  
ἄγιων, τυπῶ-μενος μενι μέαν item μεγ-  
αλῇ μεγάλων. ab inusitato μέγας. Dor.  
περισπῶσι ἄλλων, &c. Franckl. ii. 2.  
28 genus pitcis, etesiae, aper, fenera-  
tor.  
29 sed ἐδέπ, μνδῆσι. Westm. p. 237.  
30 ut Χεῖρ, χειρὸς, χεῖρ, χερσὶ.  
31 ut Χεῖρ, χερσὶν, χερσῶν. NB. Si sit  
Metathesis, vel Syncope, vel Paragoge;  
par tonus hisce, γόνυ & δόν; & hisce,  
κύανque γόνυque: ut γὰρ, δαρῶς, κυνός,  
alloclitonque γυναικός. Busb. p. 58. Sed  
28 θυγάτηρ & ἀνὴρ retrahe tonum in -α, -ε, &  
-ε, ας. ut ἀνδρ-α-ς, -ε-ας.  
32 lampas, caput, lapis, omnis, servus,  
lynx, Tros, lux vel vir vel macula inusta,  
puer, auris.  
33 δάδων, κρέτων, λαών, πάντων, &c.  
Dores περισπῶσι δαδῶν &c. Franckl. ii. 2.  
34 ut κῆρ κῆρος κῆρι apud nonnullos  
interdum acunt ultimam: ut κῆρος, κῆρι.  
Westm. p. 237.  
35 ut εἶς θήντος, εἶς δέιντος, Ω-ψ, ὥπος.  
36 ut βελτίων βέλπιον, αὐταρκῆς αὐταρ-  
κίς.  
37 parvus, stridulus. Westm. p. 236.  
38 consiliarius, dominus, late-videns,  
non-nocens.  
39 ut Δημοδάνης ὁ Δημοδάνης, Ἡε-  
κλῆς ὁ Ἡεκκλῆς (& Ἡεκκλῆς ab Ἡε-  
κκλῆς.) συγγῆς ὁ σύγγῆς.  
40 ut ἰουδαίμ-αν (-ονος) ὁ ἰουδαίμω, βελ-  
πίων ὁ βέλπιον, ποσειδ-ῶν (-ῶνος) ὁ ποσειδῶν.  
41 ut ἄγιος ἄγια. ἄγια.  
42 ut δαίφρων, ὁ δαίφρων.  
43 ὁ Σαρπηδῶν, ἰουδαίμω, &c.  
44 ut ἀνὴρ ἀνερ, δαῖρ δαερ.  
45 NB. Ex obliquorum regulis addisci  
poterunt & Rectorum plerorumque accen-  
tus. E. G. Si, in legendo, incideris in  
βίς, βίω, βίον, &c. aut in βίς, βίρ, βίον,  
&c. ex regulis (n. 21 & 24) intelligis ho-  
rum rectum esse βίος arcus, illorum βίος  
vita.  
46 NB. Dialecti varietas saepe variat  
tonum. v. g. (i) Acol. accentum saepe  
retrahunt: ut pro καλός dicunt κᾶλός.  
(ii) Dor. in quibusdam promovent: ut  
pro

## Page 54.

pro οἰκιστοῖς dicunt οἰκοδόμοις, pro μύχθαι μύχθεις. (iii) Attici (1) in quibusdam re-  
uolunt: ut pro μωρὸς μῶρως; (2) in qui-

busdam promovent: ut pro ἑμῖος ὁμοῖος.  
Franckl. ii. 5.

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<sup>19</sup> ut, οἱ μὲν ἐκέρυσαν. Ιλ. β. 52. ὁ δὲ  
ἰππὶν αὐτοῖς. Matt. xii. 15.

<sup>20</sup> Franckl. p. 8. interdum: ut, εἰ καὶ  
καὶ ἔξ. Ιλ. ε. 472. sim. Theocr. 25.  
28. apud Spondanum tamen & Winter-  
tonum tono orbat. ut.

<sup>21</sup> (i) εἰ enclitica est, licet non εἴε.  
Franckl. c. 8 εἰ & εἴε vix unquam incli-  
nant. Westm. p. 231. (ii) εἴε semel in  
Hom. (Ιλ. i. 198.) (1) inclinat in edit.  
Spondani, Lectii, H. Stephani, Crispini,  
Cantab. 1664, Genev. 1621. (2) servat in  
edit. Didymi, Eustathii, &c. (3) perdit  
accentum in edit. Genev. 1606.

<sup>22</sup> ἴσμεν non inclinat Hom. Od. ε. 196.

<sup>23</sup> εἴε non inclinat Hom. Ιλ. π. 422.

<sup>24</sup> Od. ε. 118.

<sup>25</sup> εἴε, in edit. Hom. (i) sexies in-  
clinat Ιλ. δ. 448. κ. 104. ν. 620. π. 852.  
ο. 568. Od. ε. 211. (2) ter non inclinat,  
Ιλ. β. 276. ι. 394. Od. π. 92. itidem in  
Theocr. 5, 111. 7, 83. 14, 43.

<sup>26</sup> vel notam distinctionis: ut, πορ-  
ταῖ, σοὶ λέγω, ἔγχεαι. Marc. v. 41.  
Westm. p. 232.

<sup>27</sup> ut, οἱ ποτὶ ὄντι μακρόν. Eph. ii. 13.

<sup>28</sup> ut, ἀλλ' ἢ ἔξ αὐτοῦ. Rom. xi. 18.

<sup>29</sup> ut ἐκ σέ. Matt. ii. 6. &c.

<sup>30</sup> ut πῶς πᾶσι. Rom. xi. 14. πῶς  
ἔστ. Joan. ii. 9.

<sup>31</sup> Westm. p. 233.

<sup>32</sup> facere: ut ἐκ ἐχέσσι τί φάσιν. Matt.

xv. 32. Westm. p. 233.

<sup>33</sup> i. e. per omnes personas. in N. T.  
Westm. p. 233.

<sup>34</sup> ut, ὁ πᾶς μὲν. Matt. xii. 18.

<sup>35</sup> ut, ἡ μήτηρ μὲν. Matt. xii. 48.

<sup>36</sup> ut, χολὴ μὲν. Westm. p. 232.

<sup>37</sup> ut, θεὸς μὲν, Matt. xxvii. 46.

<sup>38</sup> ut, ἀνθρώπος πρὸς τὸν. Luc. xvi. 1.

<sup>39</sup> ut, ἐπὶ ποταμῷ. Ιλ. ε. 706.

<sup>40</sup> ut τὸ ἐστὶ τὸ σῶμα μὲν. Matt.  
xxvi. 28.

<sup>41</sup> (1) sive Atona sint: ut, οὐ πᾶσι  
ἐστὶ θεὸς ἐκκλῆσια ὅλη. (2) sive  
enclitica: καὶ τὸ φάσι πρὸς. Rom. iii. 8.

<sup>42</sup> ut, ἐκ τῆς ἰσχυρίας. Ιλ. α. 371.

<sup>43</sup> Epist. c. 19.

<sup>44</sup> semper: Westm. p. 233.

<sup>45</sup> Mosch. in Europ. v. 118.

<sup>46</sup> apud Homērum semper. Westm. p.

233. & εἰ μὴ στί, Dupont. cantic. i. 11.

<sup>46</sup> in N. T. semper. Westm. p. 233. &  
Ματῆ στί, Dupont vi. 1. στί, i. 4.

<sup>47</sup> quovis: ut, ὁ δὲ ἐστὶν. Mat. xiii.

<sup>48</sup> καὶ. ἀλλ', Αἰγανός. Theocr. 4. 2. Westm.

p. 231. sed & non semper. Franckl. p. 9.

<sup>49</sup> ut, ὡς ἐστὶν. Ιλ. α. 33.

<sup>50</sup> ut, ἐστὶ μὲν. Aristot.

<sup>51</sup> καὶ ὡς ἐστὶν λέγουσι. Ιλ. ε. 476.

<sup>52</sup> Negligitur enim iste ἀναβιβασμός.

(1) in ἀνὰ & διὰ, semper. (2) in reli-

quis, non raro: ut Ἐαυτοῦ ἀπὸ διή-

το. Ιλ. β. 877. ποταμὸς ἀπὸ Σειρή-

το. Ιλ. β. 839. NB. Praepositio casui

postposita & synaloepham παύει, secundum

Gazam & Wintertonum destituitur accen-

tu; apud Stephanum atque alios acuitur:

ut πῶς μὲν. Hesiod. ἐργ. ii. 168. δόμων

κατ'. Od. χ. 291. Westm. p. 287.

<sup>53</sup> apud oratores περὶ: ut εἰρήνης πέρι,

Herod. poetas caeterae. Westm. p. 287.

<sup>54</sup> ut, ἐκ ἐν Ἰσχυρίας. Gal. iii. 28. V. n.

36, &c. p. 52.

<sup>55</sup> item, propter emphasin, apud Aris-

totelem: ut, ἐπεὶ μὲν ἐκ ἐστὶ δυνάμει

δὲ ἐστὶ. metaphys. ii. 10.

<sup>56</sup> Quae sequuntur Regulas de Encli-

ticis certae sunt & melioris notae, studio-

forum fide & memoria dignissimae. cae-

terum Innumera paene depromi possunt

exempla a regulis multum discrepantia,

quae existimantur ab incuria potius typo-

thetarum, quam auctororum industria pro-

diisse in lucem. proinde admonendi sunt

lectores, ut grammaticorum praeceptis

constantē adhacreant; nec a praelorum

dubia fide, aut potius sphalmatis, in

errorem seduci patiantur. Westm. p. 234.

<sup>57</sup> (1) Articuli: ὁ, ἡ, Dor. α. οἱ, αἱ,

αὐτοῖς. (2) Praepositiones: ἐν vel ἐν

in, εἰς vel εἰς τὸν ἀρχαῖον αὐτὸν αὐτὰ

εἰς in, ἐκ εἰς δὲ αὐτὰ αἰσιν, αὐτὰ δὲ

vel ἐξ ex. ἔπε. v. Archyt.

(3) Adverbium: ἐν, ἐν, vel ἐν non. (4)

eis ut, ad, quod.

<sup>58</sup> ut ἀκράδαι pro ἀκράδαι, μοῖραι

pro μοῖραι. V. p. 4. n. 1. &c.

<sup>59</sup> δε (1) pro εἰς ut οἱ κλέδαι, ἡμέτεροι δε

(2) compositum. cum articulis. ὁδε, ἡδε,

&c. cum in quibus accentus promo-

adnomini- vetur: ut τοῖςδε, ἐν τοῖςδε, &c.

bus, τῶνδε, τοῖςδε talis. cum adverbii,

ἔνδε hic, ἐνδε hinc, τῶνδε tunc.





Bang. coel. orient. p. 99, 108, &c. *Bernardi* literatura, charta majore patente vulgata, Oxon. 1689.

<sup>3</sup> Veram Graeci sermonis *Orthoëpeiam* explicare, nec multum habet utilitatis; & est, vel doctissimis, in omnique antiquitate versatissimis, inconcessum. Consuetudini potius parendum est; & eo modo pronunciandum, qui civibus tuis maxime probatur. legi tamen poterunt, qui de *reſta Graecae Linguae Pronunciatione* diligentissime scripserunt, *Portus*, *Stephanus*, *Mekerckius*, *Erasmus*, *Ramus*, *Chetius*, *Wetſtenius*.

<sup>4</sup> Literulis tribuunt Chaldaei nomina Graecis  $\eta$ . Primus Agenorides elementa his octo Pe-

lasgis intulit\*, e partria Phoenicum gente profectus:  $\eta$  e. g. alpha ab *alp*h, &c.  $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \epsilon \zeta \eta \theta \iota \kappa \lambda \mu \nu \rho$   $\pi \rho \sigma \tau \upsilon$   $\phi \chi \psi$ .

bis duo *Nau- plades*  $\eta$ : tot cura *Simonidis* auxit  $\eta$ . *N.B.* Maxima pars se prodit *Hebraea* ab origine natam: singula sed proprias sibi quasdam natio cudit. *Busb.* p. 4.

<sup>5</sup> *N.B.* A Poëtis nonnunquam (1) Corripiuntur vocales natura longæ: (2) Producentur breves, non tantum positione, sed aliis quibusdam modis vel potius licentiis, ut suo loco ostendemus.

<sup>6</sup> *Ancipites* dicuntur, quia non sunt perpetuo, neque longæ, neque breves; sed, more Latinarum, in alijs vocibus longæ, in alijs breves. e. g. corripiuntur in his:  $\epsilon \rho \mu \alpha$ ,  $\mu \epsilon \lambda \iota$ ,  $\theta \tau \eta$ ; producentur in  $\lambda \alpha \theta$ ,  $\tau \iota \mu \eta$ ,  $\mu \tau \delta \sigma$ . Sunt tamen voces non paucae; quæ eandem ancipitem  $\eta$  *Ephesi*oni enumerantur  $\eta$  *66*, alijs grammaticis multo plures. *Ram.* p. 17.

producant: e. g.  $\kappa \alpha \lambda \delta$ ,  $\theta \iota \lambda$ ,  $\gamma \delta \omega$ , &c. <sup>7</sup> *Sex Propria*, referente sonum discrimine clarum: *Sex* etiam *Impropria*, facili non ore sonandæ; tres  $\eta$  ut litera simplex, tres  $\eta$  ut litera duplex. *Busb.* p. 4.

*N.B.* Diphthongi ille *uv*, *vi*, *ov*, sunt diphthongi propriae; quippe duplicis soni, si legitima observetur pronuntiatio: numeravimus tamen illas inter diphthongos improprias, secuti alios Grammaticos; qui eas, quod essent *καρίφων*, & duriusculæ, improprie adscriptisse videntur. *Græc.* p. 4.

<sup>8</sup> dictæ item *Liquida*, eadem ratione qua apud Latinos *l*, *r*; & *Immutabiles*, quod non facile mutantur in nominum & verborum declinatione, uti post patebit.

<sup>9</sup>  $\Sigma \iota \gamma \mu \alpha$  Graecis  $\alpha \sigma \eta \mu \omega$  &  $\mu \alpha \nu \alpha \delta \iota \kappa \eta$  dicitur, *expers signi*, & *solitarium*, quia non sit *liquida* & *immutabilis* in declinationibus nominum & verborum, ut aliae semivocales quatuor: attamen aliquando & Graecis liqueſcit, & Latinis antiquis liqueſcebat. *Ram.* p. 7.

<sup>10</sup> *N.B.* Dentium praecipue ope dentales exprimi, clarius patebit, si  $\alpha$  singulis praepositionatur, hoc modo,  $\alpha \tau$ ,  $\alpha \delta$ ,  $\alpha \theta$ . Similiter in caeteris.

<sup>11</sup>  $\Psi$  ex  $\alpha \beta \theta$  conſari, in easque diſſolvi, conſtat ex verbis in  $\alpha \omega$ ,  $\beta \omega$ ,  $\theta \omega$ ; quorum futurum habet  $\psi$ , pro  $\alpha \sigma \omega$ ,  $\beta \sigma \omega$ ,  $\theta \sigma \omega$ ; & ex nominibus finitis in  $\psi$ , quorum genitivus eſt  $\alpha \psi$ ,  $\beta \psi$ ,  $\theta \psi$ ; non  $\psi$  — Eadem eſt ratio &  $\Xi$ .

<sup>12</sup>  $\Sigma$  reſolvunt (1) *Æoles* in  $\delta \sigma$ , ut  $\mu \lambda \iota \delta \sigma \eta$  pro  $\mu \lambda \iota \zeta \eta$  (2) *Dores* in  $\sigma \delta$ , ut  $\kappa \omega \mu \delta \sigma \eta$  pro  $\kappa \omega \mu \zeta \eta$ .

<sup>13</sup> *N.B.* Si critice loqui velimus, non eſt dicendum, cum vulgo, tria illa  $\iota \pi \sigma \eta \mu \alpha$ , ſeu ſymbola, alphabeto literali Graecorum fuiſſe ſuperaddita ad depingendos totidem numeros; ſed potius ex alphabeto Graeco literali jam eſſe omiſſa, quia nunc adhibentur dierum ad depingendos tantum numeros, non etiam ſonos. nam, quod in antiquo Graecorum alphabeto haberentur tanquam literæ, i. e. tanquam ſymbola non modo numerorum, verum etiam ſonorum; pluſquam probabile eſt, collato alphabeto iſto antiquo cum alphabeto Phoenicio ſeu Samaritano, ex quo *Cadmus* fertur antiquas illas literas Graecorum deduxiſſe. *Wells arithm.*  $\eta$  21.





# FRENCH ORTHOGRAPHY

## THE STANDARD

### The Establish'd Custom of The Best Writers<sup>1</sup>.

### THE RULE concerning INNOVATIONS<sup>2</sup>.



O innovations, for the sake of facilitating the pronunciation, ought to set aside an establish'd custom, (1) if they occasion ambiguity; (2) render ancient writings obscure; (3) or efface the original of words: and therefore (I) We ought not to receive all the attempts of the Moderns to reform the French orthography; for (i) several letters cast out are better retain'd, (1) both in the middle of words: as *d, h, p, s*, &c. in *advenir* (advenir) *chrestien* (*χρηστιανος*) *temps* (*tempus*) *maître* (*magister*), &c.<sup>3</sup> (2) and in the terminations of plurals: as *Verds* green, to distinguish it from *vers* worms: and so of all others, always retaining, in the plural, the final consonant of the singular<sup>4</sup>. (ii) Several Letters, that are chang'd, are better preserv'd: (i) *y* instead of *i*, in the beginning of words; as *yvre*, *yeuse*, &c. (2) in all words deriv'd from the Greek; as *mystere*, *syllabe*, &c. (3) where it connects as-it-were two syllables<sup>5</sup>; as *moyen*, &c. (4) and in the end of certain words, as *foy*, *loy*, *roy*, *moy*, *toy*, *joy*, *luy*: *y*<sup>6</sup> (ii) *z* instead of *s*, in the end of plurals, from singulars in *é*; as *prez* meadows, to distinguish it from *près* near, &c.<sup>7</sup> (3) *ph* instead of *f*, in words directly deriv'd from the Greek: *philosophe*, *prophete*, &c.<sup>8</sup> (II.) We ought to reject the several attempts, which the ancients, without any regard to the foremention'd considerations, have made, from time to time, to reform the French orthography<sup>9</sup>. The vanity of their schemes, and their unfitness to answer the end they propos'd, will appear from the following

#### SPECIMEN OF ATTEMPTS TO REFORM ORTHOGRAPHY.

<i>Sylvius</i> 1531.	<i>Meigret</i> 1545.	<i>Pelletier</i> 1550.	(Academie) 1700.	<i>Ramus</i> 1582.	<i>L'Esclache</i> 1668.	<i>L'Artigant</i> 1669.
Dieu	Dieu	Dieu	Dieu	Die	Dieu	Dieu
est le	et le	et le	est le	et le	et le	et le
souve-	souve-	souve-	souve-	sève-	souve-	souve-
rain	rein	rein	rain	rein	rain	rain
maître.	maitre.	maitre.	maître	mètre	maitre.	metre.
Un Chrés-	Un Cre-	Un Chre-	Un Chres-	Un Kré-	Un Chre-	Un Cre-
tien doit	tien doit	tien doit	tien doit	tien doit	tien doit	tien doit
tendre	tandre	tandre	tendre	tandre	tandre	tandre
au ciel.	ao ciel.	au ciel.	au ciel.	a siel	au ciel.	au ciel.
Les Fran-	Les Fran-	Les Fran-	Les Fran-	Les Fran-	Les Fran-	Les Fran-
coïs	foes	coes	coïs	foes	cés	cés
aiment	emet	emet	aiment	eimeet	aiment	ement
leur roy.	leur roe.	leur roe.	leur roy.	le roe.	leur roi.	leur roi
Suivre	Suivre	Suivre	Suivre	Suivre	Suivre	Suivre
l'ecsem-	l'eczam-	l'exam-	l'exem-	l'exam-	l'exam-	l'eczam-
ple des	ple des	ple des	ple des	ple des	ple des	ples des
g.ents	jans	g.ans	gens	jén	jans	jans
sages.	sajes.	sages.	sages.	saje.	sajes.	sages.

<sup>1</sup> Who these are, is generally well known, in every nation. Their authority is too great: yet am unwilling to see blind obedience should be paid to all their dictates; and therefore, appeal, on some occasions, to right reason, in The rule concerning innovations.

<sup>2</sup> Innovations are, sometimes, convenient at least, if not necessary; unless it can be suppos'd that a language, in its infancy and first rudiments, is incapable of improvement: but then they are dangerous; and, therefore, to be regulated by most reasonable considerations; otherwise they

NB. (1) In the following TABLE OF PRONUNCIATION I have mention'd only such letters and syllables, as *differ*, in sound, from the English. (2) It cannot be suppos'd that all the sounds of any language can be exactly express'd by letters of another. the help, therefore, that is here given, must be corrected and improv'd by a living instructor: who, if I mistake not, will find, that, by the use of this, he will be able to teach the pronunciation of the French tongue with more ease, expedition, and exactness, than by any other method yet made publick. (3) In the English column I have divided, and accented the syllables, in order to ascertain the pronunciation to as much niceness as might be: but the learner, after having practis'd upon the sound of each syllable distinctly, must endeavour to *run them off quick and easy*, with as little effort, or violence to his organs, as may be: and a particular regard must be had to these

## TWO GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

(I) When we speak or read in public, we generally pronounce more strong and punctual than in conversation<sup>2</sup>. (II) There is also a good deal of difference in the pronunciation of *prose* and *verse*<sup>2</sup>. --- E. G. *e*, in the end of words (call'd, by the French, *short, mute, obscure, feminine*) (1) in common conversation is altogether silent: (2) in a set discourse it suspends the voice a little: But it is pronounc'd (3) in singing, by reason of the notes; (4) and, in verse, before a consonant. See also n. 10, 11, 25, 26, 28, 31. pag. 77. n. 42, 53.

## TWO RULES OF FINAL CONSONANTS

### (1) Before Consonants:

In the end of words, most consonants, before consonants, are silent.

EXCEPT (1) always, Numbers before numbers<sup>3</sup>. (2) almost always, Foreign proper names<sup>4</sup>. (3) generally C<sup>5</sup>, F<sup>6</sup>, L<sup>7</sup>, M<sup>8</sup>, N<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>10</sup>, P<sup>11</sup>. (4) and, in some few instances, B, S, T<sup>12</sup>.

NB. If there be two or more consonants, in the end of a word, before a point, or a word beginning with a consonant; Pronounce (1) generally, the first only<sup>13</sup>. (2) sometimes none of them: as in *-st*, *-ts*, and *-ent* the 3d person<sup>14</sup>. (3) sometimes both of them, in almost all foreign names of countries, cities, &c. and in the following words, in C; *taLe*, *aRe* a bow, *MaRe*, *parc*, *porc*, *Turc*: *buSc*<sup>15</sup>, *fisc*, *musc*<sup>15</sup>: in S; *MaRs* the god of war: in T; *correcT*, *direct*, *exact*, *indirect*, *paEt*<sup>15</sup>, *suspeEt*: *ChriSt*<sup>16</sup>, *est*, *onest*, and their compounds.

### (2) Before Vowels:

In the end of words, several consonants, before vowels, alter their sound.

(I) Some have a *harder* sound: (i) D as t, (1) in the third person singular of the indicative present, before *il*, *elle*, *on*<sup>17</sup>: as *que repond on* (ke re-pōnet one) &c. (2) in *froid*<sup>18</sup>, *galand*<sup>19</sup>, *grand*<sup>20</sup>, *laid*<sup>18</sup>, *profond*, *quand*, *second*<sup>21</sup>. (3) in *fond en comble*. (ii) G as k, (1) always in *bourg*<sup>22</sup>, *joug*. (2) before adnouns, in *rang*, *sang*<sup>23</sup>. (3) before nouns, in *long*. (II) Some have a *stronger* sound: as N (1) in *bien* before adnouns, verbs, or adverbs: as *bien heureux* (bec-èn neu-rèu) &c. (2) in *en* not after an imperative: as *en avez vous* have you any, *en un moment* in a moment. (3) in *on* not-interrogative: as *on aime* people love. (4) in *rien* before *autre*, and always in verse<sup>24</sup>. (III) Some have a *softer* sound: (i) F as v, in *neuf*, (ii) R, in a set discourse, and in reading verse, must be toucht very gently, so, as that it shall seem to belong to the word that comes after it: as, *dancer une courante* (dawn-sà rune coo-ràwnt) &c. (iii) S<sup>25</sup> as z (1) in conversation (2) in adnouns before nouns: as *bons amis* (bonez aw-mèe<sup>26</sup>) good friends. (2) in *nous*, *vous*, *ils*: *mes*, *tes*, *ses*: *ces*, *les*<sup>27</sup>, *des*<sup>27</sup> .. *trois* .. *pas*, *plus*, *tres* .. *mais* .. *apres*, *dans*, *dé*<sup>27</sup>, *sans* .. and a very few more<sup>28</sup>. (IV) Some have no sound at all: (i) D in *pied a terre*<sup>29</sup>. (ii) G in *estang*, *fauxbourg*. (iii) L in *il*, when us'd in a question<sup>30</sup>. (iv) T (1) in nouns in *-ant*, except in verse before a vowel<sup>31</sup>. (2) in *Ant* August, *et* and.

NB.<sup>32</sup> (I) If there be Two final consonants; pronounce (i) the Latter only, (1) in verse, in *-ent* the third person plural of verbs: V. n. 2. (2) in prose or verse, in *gentils* (before *hommes*) and *ils*. (ii) the Former only in *-ant*, *-ent*. (II) If Three; omit the middle one in *-ants*, *-ents*.

Notes continued, p. 78.

The



Limitations.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.	Annotations.
1 before s and t.	a . . . sale . . .	fawlt . . .	25 A (i) by many,
* with a comma	au . . . autre . . .	o-tre . . .	not so broad as aw(ii)
connected underneath.	b <sup>1</sup> . . . obtenir . . .	ope-te-née . . .	by all as a English,
2 from the Hebrew	c <sup>2</sup> . . . ca . . .	faw . . .	(1) in words, in which
Π, or the Greek χ.	ch . . . chapeau . . .	shaw-pò . . .	it comes before y, &
3 in the end of	ch <sup>2</sup> . . . caractere . . .	kaw-rawk-tère . . .	i with two points, ex-
words.	c <sup>3</sup> . . . peché . . .	pe-shèa . . .	cept hair. (2) in Arres,
4 after i or y.	e . . . fête . . .	fate . . .	cath Arre 1, d. An. oi-
5 in the third per-	eau . . . beau-pere . . .	bo-père . . .	selle 1, 1 which are
son plural of verbs.	em . . . ensemble . . .	awn-sawm-ble. 27 awm	fant A- now written
6 in the end of	en . . . commencer . . .	co-mawn-seà. 28 awn	sie, as pronoun-
nouns in the singular	en <sup>4</sup> . . . moyen . . .	mp-ee-èn . . .	Arge 1. ced with e.
number, and in words	en <sup>5</sup> . . . ils aimoient . . .	ecz a-màte . . .	Touch. p. 13.
of one syllable.	ence <sup>4</sup> . . . patience . . .	paw-see-awnce. awnce	26 Casg in Claude,
7 in participles, de-	enn . . . etrennes . . .	e-tren . . .	necroman-ce, -cie, se-
finite tenses, and ver-	ent <sup>4</sup> . . . client . . .	clee-àwng . . .	cret, -aire, second.
bal nouns 30.	er <sup>3</sup> . . . entier . . .	awn-tee-cre . . .	27 Em as em (1)
8 in other cases.	es <sup>6</sup> . . . mes acces . . .	maze awx-à . . .	in foreign words: as
9 in the end of plu-	et <sup>3</sup> . . . bonnet . . .	bo-nàte . . .	Jernsalem, &c. (2)
ral nouns, written, by	eu <sup>7</sup> . . . receu . . .	re-su . . .	and dilemme, sel gem-
many modern refor-	eu <sup>8</sup> . . . monsieur . . .	mone-see-cu. 30 Fuller	me.
mers, &c.	ez <sup>9</sup> . . . amitié . . .	aw-mee-tee-èze . . .	28 Ex as en (1)
10 in the end of plu-	ez <sup>10</sup> . . . venez allez . . .	vé-nez áwl-le . . .	in foreign words: as
ral verbs.	g <sup>1</sup> . . . genoux . . .	zhe-nod . . .	ex-amen, &c. (2) and
11 in the begin-	gi . . . gigue . . .	zheeg . . .	pre-mant, -ons, -ez.
ning of words, deri-	gu . . . gagner . . .	gawn-nee-à . . .	29 ENT as en in
ved from the Latin	gu . . . de guinguois . . .	de ghein-ghooàw 35 gh	il tient, il vient. V.
with an b, or the	h <sup>11</sup> . . . heritage . . .	e-ree-tàwzh. 36 Silent	n. 40.
Greek with an Asper.	i . . . nuisible . . .	nwee-zee-ble . . .	30 Eu as u in af-
12 after i, and a	im . . . imprudent . . .	eim-pru-dàwng . . .	sewer, Eustace, heu-
vowel, in the end of	imm . . . immortel . . .	eem-ore-tel . . .	reux, à jeun, meur,
words.	in . . . cousin . . .	coo-zéing . . .	meure, meurier, meu-
13 after i, in the	ine . . . cousine . . .	coo-zeen . . .	rir, seur, seureté. NB.
middle of words.	inn . . . innocent . . .	een-o-sàwng . . .	Many leave the e out
14 in the end of	j . . . jugement . . .	zhu-zhe-màwng. 33 zh	of these words, ex-
syllables, before b, f,	l <sup>12</sup> . . . mail . . .	mawile . . .	cept Eustace, heu-
m, or p.	ll <sup>13</sup> . . . vaillant . . .	vawl-lee-àwng. 38 lee	reux, jeun, seur, -eté.
15 in the end of	m <sup>14</sup> . . . nom temps . . .	noneg tawng . . .	Touche, p. 42. Vid.
words, when the voice	n <sup>14</sup> . . . mon pere . . .	mome fère . . .	Defm. p. 26.
is suspended.	n <sup>15</sup> . . . guenon . . .	ghe-noneg . . .	31 Ez, in the fu-
16 in imperfect	o . . . bon . . .	bone . . .	ture tense, at Paris is
tenses, denominations	oi . . . roy . . .	rouàw . . .	pronounc'd as a: but
from countries 42, and	oi <sup>16</sup> . . . parlerois . . .	pawr-le-ràze . . .	this pronunciation is
verbs in -oitre.	oin . . . point . . .	poo-oin . . .	faulty; and we are
17 before a, s, t, v.	ou . . . couroux . . .	coo-ròo . . .	not to follow, in this,
18 between vowels.	p <sup>17</sup> . . . sept . . .	set . . .	the opinion of the au-
19 before a vowel.	qu . . . coq queue . . .	coke keu . . .	thor of Reflexions on
20 in verbs, and	s <sup>18</sup> . . . chemise . . .	she-meeze . . .	the present sage of the
these terminations:	th . . . theatre . . .	te-aw-tre . . .	French ton. e. Touch.
-tie 46, -tié, -tien, and	ti <sup>19</sup> . . . nation . . .	naw-see-òneg . . .	pag. 5.
-tion after s or x.	ti <sup>20</sup> . . . partions . . .	pawr-tee-òneg. 46 ee	32 in Gr, before a,
21 in the end of	u . . . humble . . .	ume-ble . . .	o, or u, (1) e is mute,
words before a vowel.	u <sup>21</sup> . . . deux ans . . .	denz-àwng . . .	and serves only to so-
22 in Greek words,	x <sup>22</sup> . . . excuser . . .	eks-cu-zà . . .	ften the sound of the
and before a conso-	x <sup>23</sup> . . . exemple . . .	egz-awm-ple . . .	g: as mangeai, mawn-
nant in French.	y . . . y a-t-il . . .	ce aw-t-ee . . .	zhà. (2) yet it is
23 in the middle of	aa, ee, ao <sup>11</sup> , aw, au, ou, oe, e, oo, o.		pronounc'd in geant,
words that are not	dawner, daw-nà <sup>52</sup> , convent coo-vàwng.		geomance, geometre,
Greek; or before a	faisons, faisois, &c. fe-zòneg. mercredi		geographe. V. n. 33.
vowel.	mc-c-e-lee. quelque, kek <sup>53</sup> .		Continued, p. 79.

they may soon disfigure a language, and render former writers utterly unintelligible.

<sup>3</sup> These letters, indeed, are in many words silent, in others pronounc'd; which is a little perplexing to learners: but, then, rules and lists, for the ascertaining of the matter, ought to be compil'd and consult-ed; rather than such alterations should be made, as tend to corrupt and obscure the language.

<sup>4</sup> Printers [and many good Authors, *Touche*, p. 10.] have, a long time, dispens'd with this rule; either on the account of some convenience they found in it, or led into it by the negligence of Authors. *Desmar.* p. 122.

<sup>5</sup> *Desm.* p. 129. or has the sound of a double *i*. *Touche*, p. 10.

<sup>6</sup> *Desm.* p. 129. This I take to be an ill custom. With respect to the rest (excepting such as are deriv'd from the Greek) to give my opinion freely. I think every one may rightly enough use which he likes most. *Touche*, p. 10.

<sup>7</sup> And many more, which it would be useless to mention. *Desm.* p. 131. But, as *s* forms the plurals of all other nouns, except such as take *x*; it seems to me much more reasonable to use this letter in the plural of nouns ending in *é*, and to keep *z* for the second person plural of verbs. *Touche*, p. 36.

<sup>8</sup> except some, which by an ancient and constant custom, are written with *f*: as *fant-âsie*, *-âsqe*, *-âsique*, *-ôfme*: *frêne-sie*, *-tique*. *Desm.* p. 131.

<sup>9</sup> especially that of *Rambaud* of *Mar-seilles*: who, pretending that all the different sounds of the French could not be express'd by less than 8 vowels and 44 consonants; at once alter'd all the letters of the alphabet; and publish'd his treatise at Lyons in 1578, with his new characters on one side: which are as unintelligible as Arabic to one that never learnt it.

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<sup>1</sup> For instance (1) in a set discourse, *oi* sounds *oaw*, in *connoître*, *paraître*, *croître* \*: *droit*, *adroit*, *en-droit*: *froid*, *froideur*: *foi-ble*, *foiblesse*: *roid-e*, *-eur*, compounds. *-ir*: *je sois*, *tu sois*, *il soit*, *nous soions*, *vous soiez*, *ils soient*. (2) in conversation it sounds *a*. *Touche* p. 11. 44.

<sup>2</sup> For instance, *les hommes aiment a se divertir*: *les officiers & les soldats eurent e-galement part au butin*: (1) in prose, must be read thus; *lex ome ame aw se dee-ver-tèd*: *lex ofe-fee-see-à e le sole-daw eure e-gaw-le-mawng parw o bu-tèen*. (2) in verse, thus; *les omex amet aw se dee-*

*ve-tèd*: *lex ofe-fee-see-axe e le sole-dawxe eurt e-gaw-le-mawng parw o bu-teen*. *Touche*, p. 11.

<sup>3</sup> as *dix-neuf* (*deex-neuf*) nineteen, *vingt-deux* (*veingt-den*) twenty two. otherwise they follow the rule: as *vingt-paires* (*veink poo-awrs*) twenty pears.

<sup>4</sup> as *David* (*Daw-veed*) *Pelops* (*Pé-lopes*.) Except *Didier* (*Dee-dee-à*) *Oger* (*Ô-zhà*.) *Touche*, p. 14. 27.

<sup>5</sup> *C* is Si- \* in the following phrases, *c* is pronounc'd strong in *manac*, *blanc*, and *franc*, (1) *aller de blanc au noir*, (2) *se marier blanc* \*, *franc & quite*, *franc arbitre*, *broc*, *co-tignac*, *franc estourdi*, *franc yrogne* (*Desm.* p. 16.) *franc allen*, *clerc, donc t*, *franc archer*. *Touche*, p. 15.

*estomac*, *fic*, *flanc*, *franc* \*, *jonc*, *marc*, *tabac*, *tronc*. † except when it begins a sentence: as *donc vous ne prétendez pas* then you do not pretend. *Touche*, p. 15.

<sup>6</sup> *F* is Silent in *hailif*, *chef-d'oeuvre*, \* *clef*, *esteuf* or \* & *cerf* in certain phrases: *etoenf*. as *courre le cerf*, *a la mort de cerf*, *un cerf de dix cors*, *un cerf aux abois*. *Desm.* p. 27.

*NB.* Custom is not so certain with regard to *boenf t*, *oenf t*, *Touche*, p. 18.

*nerf t*: but their plurals, and *neufs*, always have it silent. *Desm.* p. 27.

<sup>7</sup> *L* is (i) Silent in *avril*, *barril*, *che-nil*, *chevreul*, *cul*, *épagnèul*, *fil*, *fusil*, *gentil*, *il*, *nombril*, *outil*, *persil*, *pouls*, *saoul*, *sourcil*, *Toul*. (ii) Pronounc'd (1) as *u* \* in *col t*, \* and therefore the *u* is (koo) *fol t*, now written instead of the *l*, *licol*, *mol t*, in *sou* (*Desm.* p. 35.) and *sol*, *all the rest*. *Touche*, p. 22.

(flight, a term in falconry.) † but we both write and pronounce the *l* in these phrases: *le col de la vessie*, *NB. val le col de la matrice*, *le col de sounds vo*, *pertuis*, (*Touche*, p. 22) *un fol appel*, *un homme mol & phrases: à effeminé*. (*Desm.* p. 36.) *B. mol. Touche*, p. 22.

*a vau de route*, *Desm.* p. 36. (2) liquid in *babil*, *bresil*, *gentil-homme*, *gril*, *peril*.

<sup>8</sup> *M*: See p. 77. n. 39.

<sup>9</sup> *N* is pronounc'd, sometimes strong and full, sometimes sord and obtuse. *Desm.* p. 38. See the rule of Final consonants before vowels, n. (II) below, and p. 77. n. 40.

<sup>10</sup> *R* is (i) Silent (1) always in the infinitive of verbs of the 1st and 2d conjugation



jugation; even when us'd as nouns: as *le dormir* (le dore-mée) sleep. (2) in conversation, in all nouns or adnouns in -er; and in nouns of more than one syllable in -ier, as *patissier* a pastry-cook. NB. It is generally pronounc'd in *e*, jectives in -ier, as *altier*: but, when they have more than two syllables, it is in different whether they are pronounc'd or no. So also in nouns of more than one syllable in -oir, as *miroir* a looking-glass; and in nouns in -eur, from whence the feminin in -euse may be form'd, as *parleur* a speaker; but in these it is better to sound the *r*. *Touche*, p. 27.

<sup>12</sup> P is silent (1) in conversation, in *camp*, *champ*, \* in *beaucoup*, *trop*, *sirop*, *loup*. *drap*, it is better to pronounce the *p*. *Touche*, p. 26. *beaucoup*\*, *comp*, 1 *p* is always pronounc'd in *galop*, *julep*, (Def. p. 46.) *drap*\*, *mar.*) and *rapt*. (*Touche*.) *galop* 1, *Miege*, p. 8.

<sup>12</sup> Pronounce, in the end of words, before consonants (i) *B* in *radoub*. (ii) *L* in *coq* †. (iii) *S* in *pis* \*. † *q* is silent in *coq* (iii) *I* (1) in *abat*, *chat*, *fait*, *fat*, *lit*, *mot*, *plat*, *pot*, *sot*, and in most words of one syllable: however, custom is not so universal in this point, but that the learned are a little divided about it. *Defm.* p. 57. (2) without the *c*, in *contract*, *exact*, *suspect*. p. 29.

<sup>13</sup> as *les arts mecaniques* lez awr me-kaw-néeke, &c.

<sup>14</sup> and some others: as *il est fort eel e fore*, *ils sont seuls ee sonet seule*, &c. *Touche*, p. 13.

<sup>15</sup> Good authors, now, write *busque*, *musque*, *pacfe*. *Touche*, p. 14.

<sup>16</sup> when it is not join'd with the word *Jesus*. *Touche*, p. 14.

<sup>17</sup> otherwise the *d* is not pronounc'd, except it be in a set discourse. *Touche*, p. 17.

<sup>18</sup> and when they end a period. *Touche*, pag. 17.

<sup>19</sup> now written *galant*. *T*.

<sup>20</sup> *grande ecurie* some pronounce as *grawnt e-ku-rée*. *T*.

<sup>21</sup> and perhaps some others. *T*.

<sup>22</sup> even before consonants. *Defm.* p. 28.

<sup>23</sup> and in this phrase *du sang & de l'eau* of the blood and water. *Touche*, p. 19.

<sup>24</sup> *Touche*, p. 25.

<sup>25</sup> NB. *s* is hardly pronounc'd in the

end of a period, (*Defm.* p. 54.) or in the following words, except in verse before a vowel: *coutelas*, *fatras*, *matelas*, *matras*, *Nicolas*, *brebis*, *chassis*, *cliquetis*, *Denis*, *debris*, *glacis*, *hachis*, *lis*, *païs*, *paradis*, *patis*, *rubis*, *souris*, *tabis*, *tapis*: *OS*, *propos*, *repos*: *cam US*, *carolus*, *defsus*, *jus*, *reclus*, *refus*, *verjus*: *BOIS*, *chamois*, *mois*: *deffOUS*: and, perhaps, some others. *Touche*, p. 29.

<sup>26</sup> If the noun be first, as in *ames ele-vées* great souls; the pronunciation of the *s*, in the noun, is, in some sort, arbitrary, according as the conversation is more or less free and familiar. *Defm.* p. 55.

<sup>27</sup> in *les*, *des*, *des*, the *s* is always pronounc'd strong. *Defm.* p. 55.

<sup>28</sup> (*Touche*, p. 22.) *pas a pas*, *prés a prés*, *de pis en pis*, *de plus en plus*, *vis a vis*, &c. in which, *s*, in the end of the former word in each phrase, is pronounc'd; but, in each of the latter, serves only to prolong the syllable. It is much the same in these phrases also: *ponts & chaussées*, *lots & ventes*, *couper bras & jambes*: in all which, the *s* in the end of *ponts*, *lots*, and *bras*, are pronounc'd; though, in familiar conversation, it is not usual to pronounce it, when we say, *les ponts en sont rompus*, *les lots en sont deus*, *un bras importé*. *Defmar.* p. 54. In other words, the *s*, in familiar discourse, is not pronounc'd: as *cruautés inouies* (*cru-o-ta in—*) unheard of cruelties, *metiers incommodes* (*me-tee-à in—*) inconvenient trades. But, in verse, the *s* must be pronounc'd; unless it follows a consonant that sounds strong, such as *c*, *f*, *l*, *r*\*, *q*, in which

\* When *r* is not strong, case it is not as in *metiers*, *horlogers*, &c. pronounc'd: the *s* is pronounc'd to pre-as *sacs ou-vent* an hiatus. *Ibid*.

*verts* (sawk oo-vàre) open sacks, &c. *Touche*, p. 29.

<sup>29</sup> *Touche*, p. 17.

<sup>30</sup> *Defm.* p. 28.

<sup>31</sup> *Touche*, p. 33.

<sup>32</sup> NB. In this point (though difficult and important) the grammarians are altogether silent: I have laid this plan to prepare it for improvement.

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<sup>33</sup> The sound of *j*- and *g*, before *e* and *i*, is what I know not how to express; it seems to have something like our *je-jee*, or *ge gee*: but soften'd, as it were, with a *z*.

<sup>34</sup> *Gn* as *gn* in *magnifi-cence*, -er, -que

<sup>35</sup> In *Gv* the *u* is pronounc'd (1) when

it makes a syllable separate from the *e* and the *i*: as *cigue*, *ambigue*, &c. (2) and in *Guise*, *éguille*, *-ette*, *-on*, *éguiser*; and their derivatives. *Touche*, p. 18.

36 *H* [EXCEPTIONS] is (1) Silent \* in *belas*, *hermine*, *buile*, \* *NB.* When *h* is *huissier*, *huître*. silent; the article, before (2) Pronounc'd it, is apostrophated, as in *bale*, *baletier*, though the word began *haran*, *hargneux*, with a vowel. *V. p. 37.* *harpe*, *bennir*, *-sèment*, *bergne*, *heros*, *hèfiter*, *herce*, *hierarchie*. [NOTES] (1) Opinions are divided about *Henri*: but the *h* is always pronounc'd in the plural number. (2) Many do not pronounce the *h* in *Holand-e*, *-ois*, *Hongr-ie*, *-ois*. it is a fault: it ought to be pronounc'd. *Touche*, p. 21.

37 by applying the tongue to the under teeth and palate, and gently breathing.

38 *IL* as *eel*, in *Achille*, *argille*, *camomille*, *distiller*, *imbecille*, *mille*, *pupille*, *syllabe*, *tranquille*, *ville*.

39 As to words purely foreign, that end in *M*: in some it sounds as *m*: e. g. *Sem*, *Crim*, *Roterdam*, &c. in others as *n*: e. g. *Adam*, *Abraham*, *Abfalom*, &c. Now, as this difference is owing only to the caprice of custom, it must be learn'd by use only. *Desm.* p. 37. *V. n. 40.*

40 *NB.* The *g* is but very gently touched, and the

41 *O* approaches something to the sound of our *u*: *bon—bun*.

42 *O* as *a* in *avoine* \*, \* *avoine* (as *croyance* †, *nettoyer*, *noyer*. *V. p. 76. n. 1.* *NB.* Words that signify the native of a country, in verse, or a public discourse, are pronounc'd as *ooaw*: but then

† now writ-  
ten *creance*.

there are some, as *un Da- nois*, *un Suedois* †, which are always so pronounc'd, even in conversation. It is only by practice that one can learn the difference more particularly. *Desm.* p. 44.

43 *P* is pronounc'd in *accepter*, *baptis- mal*, *psal-miste*, *-modier*, *-terion*, *sept-ante*, *-uagenaire*, *-uagesime*, *-embre*, *-entrion*.

44 *Qu* as *qu* in *aquatique*. *NB.* Ma- ny pretend that the *qu* is to be pronounc'd after the same manner in *equateur*, *equi- stre*, *Quirinal*. this pronounciation I take to be good, especially in the last word. *Touche*, p. 27.

45 *S* as *s* in *monosyllabe*, *parasol*, *presup- poser*, and some few other words. *Touche*, pag. 28.

46 *Tie*, as *see* (1) in names of coun- tries: as *Dalmatie*, &c. (2) words in *-mantie*. (3) and *primatie*, *prophétie*.

47 The position of the organs in offer- ing to pronounce *w* in the beginning of a word, seems fittest to express the French *u*: if, keeping the lips so situate, you whistle as-it-were through them.

48 *X* (1) as *ks*, in *perplex*, *prefix*. (2) Mute in *chaux*, *choux*, *creux*, *crucifix*, *flux*, *gueux*, *Meaux*, *portefaix*, *poux*, *salsifis*, *tonx*.

49 *X* as *gs*, in *exarche*.

50 *X* (1) as *ks* in *fixer*, *flex-ion*, *-ible*, *maxime*, and their derivatives. (2) as *fs* in *Auxerre*, *Auxonne*, *Bruxelles*, *Flexelles*, *lexive*, *Maixant*, *soixant-e*, *-ieme*. (3) as *x* in *deuxieme*, *six-ain*, *-ieme*.

51 *Lo* as (*aw-o* in *faonner*. (2) as *o* in *Laon*, *Saone*, *taon*.

52 So *colonne*, *solemnel*.

53 in conversation.

F I N I S.





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